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DEFENDS THE NAVAL BUREAU SYSTEM.

New York, July 20, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The brilliant achievements of our forces on land and sea in the brief war with Spain, and the far-reaching results of that war—not only in the transformation of the United States into a colonial power of the first rank, but, as well, in the position of cardinal importance, strategically and commercially, won by the nation, with regard to the Pacific and the vast Asian littoral beyond—have led to close study and full appreciation, both by experts and the great mass of the American people, of the organization and administration which have made possible this success. It is recognized that this war was primarily naval, that its first duties rested with, and its first victories were won by, the fleet, and unstinted praise has fallen to the force afloat for its skill and daring and to the organization ashore through whose preparedness, system and frictionless action the fleet was maintained in constant readiness. The Secretary of the Navy, in just and generous words, has acknowledged the able and untiring labor of his various chiefs of bureaus, which aided so vitally in the swift and brilliant success of the Department, the Navy and the nation.

In view of these facts, of the admitted excellence and high achievement of the bureau system of the Navy Department, the present movement against it, the desire for radical change by consolidation or otherwise, seems illogical and unwise. It has stood the test of two generations. Guided by the tireless genius of Gideon Welles, it met the shock of the greatest war of modern times, with marvellous rapidity increased the fleet from 69 to 600 vessels, made possible the blockade of 3,000 miles of sea coast, and gave Farragut the force with which, on the Mississippi, he split the Confederacy

in twain, and, finally, under that system, war was waged against Spain with a swiftness and success which have no parallel in the naval annals of any nation.

The present organization of the Department was not fortuitous, but was the product of thought and study. About sixty years ago the Secretary of the Navy was called upon by Congress to propose a plan of reorganization which would replace the Board of Naval Commissioners, through whom the Service was then administered. The experience of many years with that regime had shown that the efficient conduct of a fleet, in its growth and change, could not be maintained by that board. Distinguished and able as the commissioners were, it was not possible for such administrators to carry on the work of an executive department without technical knowledge, at a time when the warship was not only becoming steadily more formidable, but, with the advent of steam on the sea, was facing changes in its construction and operation. The necessity for professional and technical advisers of a high order was apparent, as was equally so the requirement that they should be held to full accountability for their action with regard to all important features of naval construction and organization. The latter condition precluded the presence of commissioners as intermediary between the Secretary and his executive experts. With these ends in view, the bureau system was proposed, the Secretary reserving, however, the power to convene, at any time, auxiliary boards to pass judgment upon the professional opinions of the chiefs of bureaus.

The bureau system was, therefore, the child of no political party, of no naval clique. It was the outcome of forethought in the dawn of the transition from sail to steam. Its general outline is ascribed to Commodore Maury, and that most eminent sailor and diplomat, Matthew Calbraith Perry, is said to have given it his warm endorsement. Since its inception many able Secretaries of the Navy have examined its workings and none has found necessary any material change. Its completeness and efficiency have been familiar to such Presidents and administrators as Lincoln and Grant. It has been tested and approved not only by years of peace, but by the most gigantic civil war of all history, and, later, by the most phenomenally successful naval conflict of any age.

This is an era of specialism, and it would seem that more, rather than fewer, bureaus are required in the Navy Department. During the last twenty years there have been established new bureaus and divisions in every executive department except that of the Navy. Within that time, also, Congress has established an additional department, and the creation of a new Cabinet officer, the Secretary of Commerce, is even now foreshadowed. In the Army, the Chief of Ordnance designs a gun, the Chief of Engineers locates and mounts it, and, but recently, the Secretary of War has appointed a Chief of Artillery, who will direct the care and working of that gun. In our military organization specialism would seem to have received full recognition.

In commercial affairs the growth of specialism is most marked. With great enterprises, it is now practically an axiom that, for successful administration, a large staff of specialists is required. Just before his retirement from business Mr. Carnegie is said to have been surrounded by fully a score of technical assistants, each of whom was subordinate only to that great captain of industry. This system has, in effect, its duplicate in the management of all the great trusts. Signal success in administration can be attained only when the executive is in direct contact with his responsible expert. Every intermediary is a weak and dangerous link, especially so when through it professional opinion and technical advice must be transmitted.

The essential merits of the naval bureau system seem to be those of the management of modern business enterprises of magnitude. The chief of each bureau is responsible for every administrative act and to the Secretary, only; there is no intermediary, and there is opportunity for the free expression of professional opinion by

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the expert to the executive. Further, since the combined action of the heads of bureaus leads to a common end, each is limited by the scope of the duties of the others. At any tendency to encroachment or lack of agreement when action is required, the Secretary may assemble a special board or call upon any officer of the Service for advice upon the point in dispute. Such clashes have been ended repeatedly by the action of the Secretary in calling upon the bureau chiefs to confer together for argument and compromise.

That there have been frequent and honest differences of opinion is well known. These disagreements, however, but augur well for the naval Service, in that its professional chiefs have the ability and courage to assert and defend their views. The Secretary would have but a weak staff if its officers would sacrifice their professional principles in the effort to win his favor. In the design of a warship the relative values of armor, armament, steaming radius and speed are given varying values by competent authorities, and it cannot be expected that any board, however constituted, will, at its first meeting, present unanimity of opinion. The abolition, therefore, of the bureau system in the Navy Department will not end official argument or bring a dangerous, if pleasing, peace; it will not prevent the executive head from receiving majority and minority reports upon every new naval problem which he may refer to a Board of Experts.

As an illustration of the inherent danger which rests in any system that places an intermediary—officer, official or board—between the professional adviser and the administrative head, the boiler question in the British Navy may be cited. The Board of Admiralty has a Comptroller, through whom the official recommendations of the Engineer-in-Chief must pass. Recent investigation has shown that the Belleville boiler, which has been condemned by the Boiler Commission, was installed, in a wholesale manner, by the Admiralty upon advice that in no sense expressed the complete professional views of Sir John Dunston, the Engineer-in-Chief. His opinion, in filtration through an intermediary, was misconstrued by the naval lords, and, as a consequence, the

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power and prestige of the British Navy have met a shock from which they will take years to recover.

In the construction of the modern warship the skill and knowledge of three experts must, primarily, be sought. It is the province of the naval constructor to design the hull, of the engineer to provide and install the motive power, and of the ordnance officer to furnish and determine the location of the gun. No man has yet lived who has shown himself fully competent to perform, in its intricacy and entirety, the labors of any two of these experts. The professions of marine engineering and naval architecture, for example, are distinctly separate, since the former deals with dynamic and the latter essentially with structural engineering. The wisdom of equality between these three primary experts seems apparent. While such equality leads, at times, to a temporary difference of opinion and lack of united action, its final result is that all interests have full representation, and in the eventual compromise the nearest practicable approach to the ideal aim is attained. It would be a reactionary and retrograde policy to attempt the consolidation of the work of these experts, and, with the subordination of the duties of any one to those of any other, there may be expected an inefficient material and an unhappy personnel.

The war with Spain was, upon the sea, practically an engineering war, fought with weapons of precision—the tools of the engineer. Yet there seems to be a disposition to conclude, in some features of the proposed consolidation of bureaus, that engineering has been given undue prominence in our naval Service, and that greater efficiency would be secured by using, to some extent, for our naval organization that of Madrid as a model. Happily, however, for the welfare of the Navy and the nation, propositions involving such a radical and detrimental departure must inevitably fail of adoption. This is the age of the engineer, and his world-wide work in marine construction, in civil, mechanical and electrical lines in every land makes possible the swift and marvellous progress of our time. Therefore, the country at large would need but to understand the full significance of a proposition to subordinate the work of engineering in our Navy, to call forth a protest that would startle the advocates of change. There are, outside the Navy, not a few students of its progress who are aware of the achievement and recognize the value of the present bureau organization. Within the ranks of Congress, also, there are many men who appreciate the results attained in naval administration by the bureau system. Under these conditions, there would seem to be a rugged road confronting any proposition for bureau-consolidation, which would weaken the efficiency of our fleet and bring discord within its personnel.

WILLIAM L. CATHCART.

The old saying, "Scratch a Cape Cod man and find a sailor," seems to be borne out by this that the Havana "Post" says of General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.: "Much of the life of the General was spent in and around the bay of Cape Cod. It was there that he learned to be the efficient sailor that he is."

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CAPTAIN ROWAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Mail advices from Manila bring details of the desperate attempt to murder Capt. A. S. Rowan, 10th Inf., at Hagon, Island of Bohol, off Cebu Island, by a native, evidently under orders of the insurgents around that place. On the morning of April 30 a native made his way into the camp of Company I and inquired for Captain Rowan. A sentinel pointed in the direction of the commanding officer's tent, and seeing nothing especially suspicious about the man, paid no further attention to him. The native said he had a note to deliver. He found the tent unoccupied. Several native prisoners were at work near by under charge of Corporal Dailey, who was mistaken by the Filipino for the captain. He approached the corporal and handed him the note, which Dailey proceeded to examine. While he was thus occupied the native drew from beneath his shirt a dagger and thrust it into the corporal's breast, then making an attempt to escape after wounding another soldier who attempted to stop him.

The cry of "Corporal!" attracted the attention of Captain Rowan, who was approaching the place. He ordered the advancing sentry to place the murderer in confinement. In the meantime the unfortunate corporal made his way towards a nearby building, where he died a few minutes later. It was evidently not the prisoner's intention to be confined, for he made an attempt to escape, but the rapid report of two Krags-Jorgensens told better than words what happened. There being no tools with which to dig the escaping prisoner's grave, a soldier was despatched to the convent for them. Upon the entrance of the soldier into the convent the padre excitedly inquired, "Is the captain dead yet?" Other evidence showed that the clumsy laid conspiracy involved the principal men of the town. Five young men were arrested on suspicion the next day. They tried to escape and were killed by the sentries. The Manila "Times" correspondent says the town was to all appearances a friendly one and many assurances of amity were given to the commanding officer by natives. A thorough search of all houses was made, and to the surprise of the Americans almost every one contained quantities of ammunition and Filipino flags. They were consequently all burned and nothing was left remaining except the church and convent.

WHEN THE CIVIL WAR ENDED.

The head of the "U. S. Veteran Navy" organization favors us with a copy of the following letter from Admiral Crowninshield, which is of interest to many:

Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., July 30, 1901.

Sir: In reply to the request made in your letter of the 19th instant, to be advised as to the "official date of the close of the war for the preservation of the Union" I have to state that the precise date on which the Civil War began or closed is a question arising in connection with the construction of a number of statutory provisions, and its determination depends somewhat upon the particular case presented. With respect to the operation of the statute of limitations the Supreme Court has expressed the view that the date (April 19, 1861) of the issuance by the President of the first proclamation of intended blockade should be regarded as the beginning of the war, and that the date on which the proclamation declaring the cessation of hostilities in the State of Texas, i. e., Aug. 20, 1866, should be considered as fixing its close. (102 U. S. p. 426).

The Secretary of War, in construing the term "war service," as used in the act of September 30, 1890, providing that service in the Army, the Navy or the Marine Corps, "during the rebellion," should be computed as double time in estimating the thirty years necessary to entitle a man to be retired, has held that the war began on April 15, 1861, and ended on April 2, 1866, as respects all theatres of operations except the State of Texas, and as to that State that the war ended August 20, 1866. This construction has been followed by this Department in construing the act conferring the benefits of retirement, after thirty years' service, upon seamen in the Navy; and accordingly, for naval purposes generally, the period of the Civil War is held to have begun April 15, 1861, and to have ended August 20, 1866. There are, however, special statutes under which a different date is taken, such as the act "to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion," under

which May 1, 1865, is treated as the virtual termination of the war.

Very respectfully,
A. S. CROWNINSHIELD, Acting Secretary.

Mr. F. H. Grove,

Commodore, Flag Officer Com'dg U. S. V. N.

The "U. S. Veteran Navy" was incorporated June 9, 1900, and is to hold its first annual meeting at the headquarters of Farragut Squadron No. 1, Odd-Fellows' Hall, Bowery, corner 2d st., New York, Sept. 5. Badges are furnished to members for \$1 each. The purpose of the organization is to perpetuate for all time the U. S. Veteran Navy in a brotherhood, to extend a helping hand to all deserving and needy shipmates and their widows and orphans, and to aid in the improvement of a loyal, unqualified allegiance to the Federal Government.

THE TROUBLES AT GUAM.

This is the account of the recent troubles at Guam as it drifts across the Pacific in the Manila "Times." "The conditions which led up to the publication of Governor Schroeder's two orders are as follows: The troops had been complaining for some time that there was a shortage of rations and that they had been compelled to turn out and work at all hours of the night as well as day. When they demurred they were forced into their barracks at nine o'clock, while the officers would spend the nights in a general merry-making manner. The men finally decided that one way to be relieved from duty in the island which had become so distasteful would be to defy their superiors, knowing that by so doing they would be thrown into prison either at Manila or America for a year or two, but this was to them preferable to a longer existence at Guam.

The men stole the barrel of whiskey from underneath the perch of the medical department, and four of the seventy-one deserters repaired to a cock-pit where gambling of all kinds is allowed. There \$600 dollars, Mexican currency, were stolen from a professional gambler belonging to the Marine Corps. With this the discontented men marched into the bush. They paid the native farmers for whatever was brought to them in the way of chickens and rice. When the whiskey was consumed the barrel was returned to the officers with the request to 'fill her up again.' The men, 71 in all, were finally persuaded to come in and stand trial."

Of course this tale will stand extensive amendment. In the first place such a locality as Guam does not inspire merry-making, but rather to a gloomy contemplation of the fact that official orders and reprimands have a far longer range than even the 16-inch gun. Men who can find no better way of protesting than by stealing liquor intended for the sick stand a poor show of getting much sympathy.

GREATEST LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

The shipwreck in which the greatest number of lives was lost was that of the Royal George (108 guns), off Portsmouth, on the 29th of August, 1782, when nearly 1,000 lives were lost. In the case of the wreck of the Queen Charlotte, a first-rate ship of the line, which was destroyed by fire on the 17th of March, 1800, off the harbor of Leghorn, 703 lives out of a total of 850 were lost. The St. George (98 guns), Defence (74 guns), and the Hero, were on the 24th day of December, 1811, stranded on the coast of Jutland, and about 2,000 lives were lost, only eighteen of the seamen being saved. In the case of the wreck of the Princess Alice, which was run into by the Bywell Castle in the Thames, near Woolwich, and sunk on the 3d of September, 1878, between 600 and 700 lives were lost. On the wreck of the White Star Company's steamer Atlantic, which struck on the Meagher Rock, about 560 lives were lost, while 422, including the captain, were saved.—Tit-Bits.

"The Potter and the Clay, a Romance of To-day," by Maud Howard Peterson, is the story of a young American girl from a frontier fort, who finds herself in England with the two British Army officers suitors for her hand. The contrasting natures of these two men, the characteristics and motives of the girl, are remarkably drawn. The book is full of rich descriptions of American, English, Scottish and East Indian environment, uniting in a realistic setting for a strong story. Published by the Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston.

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The seventeenth annual meeting of the commandery-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will be held in the hall of the Historical Society, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1901, at 10 a. m. The special order of business will be the election of officers of the Commandery-in-Chief. The Council-in-Chief will assemble at the headquarters of the commandery-in-chief, 723 Walnut street, Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 10 a. m.

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THE ENGLISH WAR OFFICE.

It has long been known that the efficiency of the
department responsible for the control of the British
Army has been far from what it ought to be, but the
public can scarcely have been prepared for the scathing
denunciations of the committee specially appointed
in December last to inquire into and report on its orga-
nization. In the first place, however, it must be
distinctly understood that it is the system itself that
has proved rotten, and that too much blame must not
be attached to the individuals who have had to work it.
In the words of the committee's report, "The general
structure of the War Office organization has been built
up piecemeal, as the result of constant changes and
compromises. Principles of administration and of busi-
ness have been too frequently subordinated to temporary
exigencies, or to personal and political consideration."
The permanent staff of officials and clerks are to be
pitied rather than blamed for having to work under
such conditions, for, instead of inducing idleness,
it has entailed upon them an amount of labor that must
often have made life a positive burden. Nobody, in
short, is ever responsible for anything, and as soon
as something goes wrong everybody is at once engaged
in shifting it on to the shoulders of somebody else,
and long before the real delinquent is unearthed the
whole business is so enveloped in bundles of red tape
that the original quest is entirely lost sight of.The most remarkable and certainly the most unsat-
isfactory feature of the whole affair is, that the chaos
has been largely the outcome of mistrust. This, again,
is clearly demonstrated by the words of the report.
"The committee ascertained that the officers of the
supply departments are not allowed direct communica-
tion at their own discretion with contractors, to sat-
isfy themselves as to the capacity of premises, plant,
etc., and quality of work. The reason for this prohi-
bition appears to be an apprehension of possible col-
lusion between officials and contractors. They are not
allowed to supervise the execution of orders, except in
regard to guns made at the works of two particular
firms. This prohibition is founded on the same appre-
hension of collusion." It seems almost incredible that
in the twentieth century one of the great—for some
time past, indeed, the greatest—spending departments**The Garlock Packing Co.**136 LIBERTY STREET,
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whose integrity is not considered proof against the
temptations of dishonest contractors, and it is little short
of a disgrace that contractors should be employed who
are regarded as capable of anything of the sort. Yet
there appears to have been good ground for these fears,
for on the very day the report was issued a debate in
the House of Commons on the Army estimates revealed
the fact that in the purchase of horses for the war
the Government was swindled right and left, and that
one agent pocketed £50,000 through transactions he had
had with it. Indeed, the scandals of the American
War Department during the campaign in Cuba appear
to be completely outmatched by what has been actually
going on in connection with the South African war.The best remedy would seem to be a clean sweep
of War Office staff and contractors, but this would be
unjust, even were it feasible, for the great majority of
both are undoubtedly honest men. A less drastic, as
well as practical course, is to make every act of dishonesty
a punishable offense, not by the mere removal of those
convicted, but by imprisonment, and until something
of the kind is done the disease will never be
entirely eradicated. War office reform without confi-
dence in every subordinate within its portals is an
impossibility, and with the class of men that are engaged
this ought to come as a matter of course.It would be hard, indeed, if the South African war
yielded no benefit to Great Britain, and the money
spent will not have been entirely wasted if the future
administration of the Army is placed on a sound basis.
The committee has made a number of suggestions with
this object in view, all excellent in their way, and some
at least likely to be effective if properly carried out.
But how is that to be done? If a railroad, after being
reorganized, were placed entirely under the control of
engineers and traffic superintendents, it would not be
long before it came to grief again. It must have
bus'ness managers, who though they may not know the
difference between a sleeper and a fish plate, will be
able to tell promptly whether each item of expenditure
results in a profit or a loss, and if the latter, to take
care that it is never repeated. And that is exactly the
sort of head the English War Office lacks. The Chief
Secretary and all beneath him may have excellent ideas
as to the formation and maneuvering of army corps
and battalions, but in everything touching practical
finance they have shown themselves woefully ignorant,
and often contemptuous. At the present moment what
the British Army requires is not so much reconstruc-
tion in its military formation, as to be put upon a busi-
ness footing, and only a man thoroughly versed in busi-
ness methods can accomplish it. The difficulty is that
they are just now hard to obtain. The demand for
them by the many great industrial enterprises of the
day is so large that neither the salary nor the inde-
pendence that the War Office can offer is sufficient
inducement to anybody of really first-rate ability, apart
from political considerations, which are best left en-
tirely out of account. And until such a man is forth-
coming, seated firmly in the saddle for four or five
years at least, and allowed almost absolute freedom in
his methods, however severe, there seems little pros-
pect of any real change for the better. England can
only pray that meanwhile she may not be involved in
any foreign complications.Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., President of
the Isthmian Canal Commission, believes that the only
practical routes for the interoceanic canal are by the
Isthmus of Panama or through Nicaragua. The Darien
routes, he says, are not worth considering. He thinks
the canal will cost between \$158,000,000 and \$200,000,-
000, according to the route selected. The report of the
commission will be submitted to President McKinley
next month. Admiral Walker, in speaking of the work
of the commission, among other things said: "The
last of our field parties arrived in Washington only a
few days ago. At one time we had from 600 to 800
men down there, a party in Panama and one in Nic-
aragua, beside several in Darien. The survey work in
Darien showed that there is nothing at all hopeful there.
We have been at work now for nearly two years and
have spent about \$1,500,000 in making investigations.
I cannot say which route will be the cheaper; in fact,
I should say there will be very little difference between
them. This, of course, is providing we can buy the
Panama job for what it is really worth to us."A recent order issued by the Navy Department states
that hereafter the naval station at Bremerton, Wash.,
shall be known as the "Navy Yard, Puget Sound." It
is the intention of the Department to fit up this yard
with necessary tools and machinery to carry on all of
the repair work required by the largest ships, and the
estimates for the next fiscal year, it is understood, will
embrace liberal expenditures for the Puget Sound Navy
Yard.

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The torpedo boat Cushing, Lieut. R. S. Douglas, and the Winslow, Lieut. Raymond Stone, which arrived at New York Aug. 4 from Norfolk, Va., en route to join the North Atlantic Squadron, kept up the reputation of such craft for being uncomfortable boats at sea, and gave their officers and crews no end of trouble and anxiety, and they came into port completely exhausted from work and loss of rest. The story of their voyage is told as follows: Both the Winslow and the Cushing started from Norfolk in company, and just before reaching the Delaware Breakwater a leak was discovered in the fresh-water tanks of the Winslow, and the vessel put in and secured a fresh supply. After proceeding to sea, fresh leaks were discovered, and the Winslow found herself helpless about two o'clock Sunday morning, Aug. 4, when off the eastern shore of Maryland. The Cushing was signalled for help, and after great difficulty in the rough sea, with the Winslow wallowing around helplessly, a line was got aboard from the Cushing and she was taken in tow. Three times that night the tow lines broke. They were the 3½-inch and the 4-inch manila mooring lines and the anchor cable, a wire rope 1½ inches thick, with iron chain tailings. At 7 o'clock Sunday morning there was a new and serious trouble, when Lieutenant Douglas discovered that he did not have water enough for the boilers of the Cushing to bring both boats to port. So the lines were cast off and the Winslow was sent on ahead under her own steam, using salt water. Both boats finally got in without further accident, although the Cushing had scarcely water enough to make port with.

Great excitement prevailed at Fort Rodman Tuesday when Secretary Root arrived on the Army transport Viking. On landing he was given a salute of seventeen guns, the guard parading. He was accompanied by Captain Chamberlin, Major Goethals and General Randolph, Chief of Artillery. The guests were entertained by Colonel Frye, commanding the First Heavy Artillery, M. V. M., the third battalion of which is now in camp at the fort. After an hour's conference the distinguished visitors left to dine at the residence of Mrs. Bates, wife of Paymaster Bates, at Nonquitt. Later they returned to Camp Rodman and witnessed the exemplification of the work at the guns. A conference was held with Colonel Frye concerning the possibilities of aid from the Government for the State artillery forces. Secretary Root expressed himself in favor of and promised to aid in the movement. A complimentary parade was tendered the party.

Under the auspices of the French Government a most important work is about to be inaugurated, having for its object the measurement of the arc of Quito. This work will be of great and growing value to navigators and scientists in general, and the party which has just landed in Peru to begin the re-measurement of this arc is a large and scientific one. It is to occupy four or five years in the work, and the results are expected to be in proportion. The first arc of Quito was measured by Bouguer, La Condamine and Godin, of the French Academy of Sciences, but as great improvements in methods and instruments have been made since that day for geodetic work, it is certain that arcs of the earth can now be measured with a scarcely appreciable error, and it will be interesting to note how closely this modern measurement coincides with that of 160 years ago. It is the intention to extend the measured arc materially, so that the new measurements will include

not less than seven degrees of longitude, equivalent to about 430 miles.

The old receiving ship Vermont, which has been stationed at the Navy Yard, New York, since 1864, is one of the oldest vessels in the United States Navy now afloat. She was built in the Boston Navy Yard in 1848. Her first commander was August Baldwin, and her crew numbered 1,100 men. She carried 74 large cannon and 16 small guns on her three decks. In 1861 she was equipped for service in the Civil War, and although she bore the flags of Admirals Farragut and Porter at different times, she never took any active part in the rebellion except as a supply ship at Port Royal. She remained at Port Royal until 1864, when she was brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be utilized as a receiving ship. During her forty years' service in the yard she has supplied more than one-third of the men for the Navy. She provides ample room for the accommodation of 1,800 men. Some of the officers whose flags have flown from the Vermont's masthead were Admirals Farragut, Porter, Cooper, Upshur, Gordon, Nicholson, Erben, Braine, Chanler, Gherardi and Bancroft. She is at present in command of Captain Snow.

At the last meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications the question of the time and place for holding the official test of field guns was tentatively discussed. It is expected that in accordance with the recommendation of the Board these guns will receive their ballistic tests at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, and will be further tested as in actual service at Fort Riley. At Fort Riley the tests are to be conducted under the direction of the artillery members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The Ordnance Board will conduct the ballistic test at Sandy Hook. It is expected that the tests will occur about Oct. 1. The inventor of the Isham shell for firing high explosives appeared before the Board at its meeting Aug. 1, and was given an extensive hearing. Congress appropriated \$100,000 last session for the purchase of Isham's methods, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Mr. Root has submitted the entire question of the advisability of the purchase to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The Ordnance Department does not look with great favor upon the Isham shell, and many officers are opposed to the purchase.

From a translation in the "Literary Digest" we see that the "Prensa," an influential newspaper of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, is much stirred up over the suspicion that Chili is fortifying the Straits of Magellan, secretly constructing military works on the coast of the straits. The paper points out that such construction of military works is in direct violation of the treaty of 1881 between Chili and Argentina, this treaty providing for the absolute neutrality of the straits and explicitly prohibiting the fortifying of the coasts. It says: "The pretext has been formulated that it is necessary to illuminate these coasts in the interests of universal navigation. We, however, learn from reliable authority that these works are the result of a plan of fortification to establish a line of torpedoes which could be rapidly erected on the base of these constructions; and the Argentine Government has been lately informed that the undertaking is being conducted by responsible parties. Doubtless the Government of Argentina will institute a judicial process suitable to the grave accusation now widely circulated."

The Bureau of Equipment has just had printed some special star charts for use in navigation. The history of these charts is interesting. Mary Proctor, the astronomer, daughter of the great English astronomer, took to the publisher, W. B. Harrison, of New York, a plan for a child's calendar (astronomical), and together they worked over the plan until finally Mr. Harrison said: "Why cannot we make a simple star chart for children—not one cluttered up with stars invisible almost, but one containing only the more prominent ones? And why cannot we make these charts so that the stars visible at any time during the year may be easily found by a child?" After a number of months the chart was worked out simply enough to suit, and it is this chart, so simple that a child of eight can use it, which the Department has selected for use for navigation. It is published with a star finder, and pad of map blanks that a series of separate maps may be made, for it is more convenient to carry an enlarged map on paper than the chart, which cannot be folded.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are guests at the Wentworth, Newcastle, N. H., for a few days. From the windows of their suite a fine view is had of the Portsmouth Navy Yard and Seavey Island, where the Spanish prisoners were confined after the Santiago sea fight. Portsmouth is the home of Admiral Dewey's first wife, and he will renew many an oldtime acquaintance if time permits.

Satisfactory reports continue to be received of the progress of the U. S. transport McClellan, the only untoward event being an accident to Col. H. K. Bailey, who slipped on a wet deck and sprained his wrist. At last accounts his injured member was rapidly recovering. A very enjoyable time was spent at Gibraltar, where the steamer arrived on the morning of July 22 and left on the morning of the 25th. Also at Malta,

where a brief stay was made. A cable to the Army and Navy Journal from Port Said, the entrance to the Suez Canal, announces the arrival of the steamer there Aug. 3. She is expected to leave Aden, at the exit from the Red Sea, Aug. 11. Some of the party will improve the opportunity to take a run through Egypt to view the Pyramids, etc. The Congressmen aboard are very agreeable gentlemen, and as for the young wives going to join their husbands in Manila, their praises could be sung properly only in glowing verse.

Among the officers of the Navy who will be ordered to Washington to testify at the Schley court of inquiry will be Rear Admiral George C. Remey, now commanding the Asiatic Station. The Navy Department has been informed that Admiral Remey has arrived with the Brooklyn at Cavite after his extended stay in Australian waters, and, it is said, orders have already been sent him to turn over the command of the station to Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers and proceed to this country. Admiral Rodgers is now in Japan with the U. S. S. New York, but will probably be ordered immediately to Manila to assume command of the fleet. Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, the junior squadron commander with the Asiatic fleet, will remain on duty in the East until the expiration next spring of his term of foreign sea service.

William H. Hunt, who succeeds Charles H. Allen as Governor of Porto Rico, is the son-in-law of Rear Admiral Upshur, U. S. N., whose daughter Gertrude he married in 1882. Judge Hunt was born in New Orleans Nov. 5, 1857, where his father, W. H. Hunt, formerly Secretary of the Navy, then resided. He has been Attorney General of Montana, a member of its Legislature, and an Associate Justice of its Supreme Court. The severe climate of Montana compelled him to resign after six years' service, and he was appointed counsel of the United States before the Chilean Claims Commission, resigning before entering upon his duties to accept the appointment of Secretary of Porto Rico, being unanimously elected President of the Executive Council.

In the war made on the "new school" of Christian Science, doctors of so many schools have joined that we almost forgot about the old-time chasm between allopaths and homeopaths, but we have been reminded of it by the New York "Medical Journal," which declines to accept as its own an item we attributed to it in our issue of July 13, announcing that there was much feeling over the failure to make provision in the Army for homeopathic surgeons. We doubt not that the statement in the item was true, as even our allopathic friends will not deny to their sweet-pill rivals a certain susceptibility of feeling in so important a matter as Army appointments.

From Camp Jackson, La., which was celebrated as a great breeding spot for mosquitoes, comes word that owing to the use of crude petroleum the mosquito pests have all been killed, and the soldiers there can now live in comfort. Capt. John T. Martin, Coast Artillery, who is in command there, began the oil treatment before the War Department issued the order giving officers authority to use crude petroleum in the effort to rid the various posts of mosquitoes, and he declares that the oil will not only prevent the hatching of mosquito eggs but kill the grown mosquitoes.

It is two years since the Swedish gun now at Sandy Hook was ordered, and it will probably be six months more before it will be ready for trial, as an emplacement for it must be built. The Gathmann gun is built on the lines of the Army gun, except that its caliber is 18 inches. It is an excellent piece of work, as was to be expected, as it is the product of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which has no superior in this line of handicraft. The trick of the gun is in the projectile, which is assumed to solve the problem of firing high explosives.

The President has at last consented to confirm the action of a court-martial in the Philippines inflicting the death sentence, the victim in this instance being an enlisted man of the 19th Infantry, convicted of murdering a Filipino girl. It would have had a wholesome effect on discipline if the necessity for sustaining the action of the military authorities in such cases as this had been fully understood at Washington.

We commend to the attention of our readers the able article in defense of the Naval Bureau system, which appears on the second page of this number. "Strike but hear me" is a reasonable request, and if the bureau system is to be proceeded against upon charges it is right that whatever is to be said in its favor should be listened to.

Colonel Whitside, commanding the District of Santiago, under the date of Santiago, Cuba, July 29, 1901, announces that the authority heretofore granted for the carrying of firearms within the limits of the city of Santiago de Cuba is revoked from Aug. 1, 1901.

The next meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications will be held Sept. 2 at Buffalo, N. Y. The board will inspect the ordnance exhibit there and will then proceed to Washington to continue its meeting.

SOCIAL DOINGS IN MANILA.

(From the Manila "Times," July 7.)
Brigadier General Funston was the guest of Major General Wheaton on the Fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Fliton gave a very delightful "tiffin" to Major and Mrs. Beck last Sunday.

Captain of the Port Marix is domiciled in the Jackson house in Nezaleda, Ermita, where he is awaiting the coming of his pretty wife and daughter.

Major John C. Dent has returned up country to his command in the 24th Infantry. Mrs. Dent and two daughters are expected to arrive in the early fall.

Dr. and Mrs. Stafford's informal dinner and dance was in every way a most delightful success, as all of Dr. and Mrs. Stafford's affairs are. The young people all enjoy an evening at the Stafford home.

A very happy party of ladies and gentlemen were the guests of General Funston, Wednesday, at his quarters at San Fernando. The amusements furnished were a dinner, a dance and a general good time, the party returning to Manila the following day.

Major General and Mrs. Chaffee have brought with them to Manila their three children, a daughter of twelve, Master Anna and Sidney A. Mrs. Sidney Adamson is also of the party. Sidney A. Chaffee was in China with General Chaffee. Mrs. Chaffee is most delightfully affable. Many good times are looked forward to during her stay here.

Dr. and Mrs. McLain, who are stopping at the Oriente Hotel, have just come from British India. Among the many pretty curios in Mr. McLain's collection are some medallion paintings of palaces in India. Mrs. McLain is a very pretty woman and an entertaining conversationalist, besides being a playwright of no small note.

In the Malacanang last Wednesday night a dinner was tendered General MacArthur by members of Division Headquarters staff, which proved a most delightful feast of intellect and flow of wit. Many toasts were given and responded to. The entire affair was in the capable hands of Colonel Woodruff, Chief Commissary.

Major and Mrs. Beck are at the Oriente. Mrs. Beck has been spending ten months in Washington, D. C. The Major expects to go to the Camarines to join his regiment ere long, taking his talented wife with him. Mrs. Beck is one of the best known and best loved women in the Army. She is just now arranging for publication her "Memoirs of an Army Woman." The introductory chapter takes one back to the days of Lincoln and to "Illinois, the State of the brave." Of all Mrs. Beck's talents none shine so clearly as her talent to help others. A young man came to her one day with a big growl in his heart and commenced his growl to her, when she stopped him, saying: "Go out into the sunshine and listen to the birds sing and smell the perfume of the flowers and ask yourself if you have any right to cause a discord in this dear world." A few days later Mrs. Beck received a letter wherein the young man wrote: "You go out into sunshine every day, don't you, and carry it with you always? Thanks for sending me to it; I have lost my growl."

At the inauguration of civil government, in the grand stand were seen the beauty and fashion of Manila, not as it has been seen many evenings in the last two weeks, but in its morning freshness. The hat was again in evidence. The pretty, artistically built colored frock vied with its white sister in a most pleasing manner. Many amusing things happened and were observed. By the time most of the ladies were seated, a leak was seen in the canvas; a gentleman pushed the canvas up, and down came the water; a few shrieks and a good many "Oh's," but no one was wet.

The two pretty girls who caused two officers to stand upon the steps of the speaker's stand were the observed of all observers. They were escorted to their position by a great man's son.

Master Stanley Harvey was very pretty and very coy. Some ladies tried to induce him to come into the grand stand with them, but he shook his head and remained with his father—and no amount of pleading could get him to change his mind. Twenty years hence Stanley will do differently.

In the ladies' stand were seen Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hartings, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Clara Bubb and many other well known ladies of the Army and the Civil Commission.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Under the new city charter of Manila the municipality comprises thirty-eight officers, twenty being natives and eighteen Americans. The latter are at the head of a majority of the departments. Army officers in the positions are: Municipal Board—Captain Tetherly, formerly of the 26th Vol. Inf.

City Attorney—Ex-Lieut. John W. Haussermann, 34th Vol. Inf.

Judges of the Municipal Courts—Capts. A. F. W. Macmanus, formerly of the 39th Vol. Inf., and Jas. M. Liddell, formerly of the 29th.

Chief of Police—Ex-Lieut. George Curry, of the 11th Cav.

Chief of the Secret Service—Ex-Lieut. Chas. R. Trowbridge, of the 11th Cav.

Assessor—Capt. Chas. H. Sleeper, formerly of the 37th Vol. Inf.

The following have been appointed members of the insular constabulary: Capt. W. L. Goldsborough, formerly of the 43d Vol. Inf., second assistant chief; Henry E. Schack, formerly a lieutenant in the 32d Vol. Inf., commissary, and Capt. E. G. Currey, formerly of the 27th Vol. Inf., chief clerk.

The towns of Calapan, Naujan and Pola, on the northeast coast of the island of Mindoro, were occupied by a battalion of the 30th Vol. Inf. and Macabeb scouts after a slight resistance. The insurgents, numbering 250, fled into the interior. Their commander, Howard, the deserter, is hiding in the mountains, and the Americans are in pursuit.

The cable brings this interview with General Corbin: "In my opinion the changes now being made in the Philippines could not be carried out by abler hands than those of Governor Taft and General Chaffee. Both have had wide experience. Both are men of tact and ability. The duties are entirely separate, and yet in many ways co-operative. One could not very well go forward without the other. I am gratified to observe the firm friendship established between them, and I am confident that under guidance the Philippines will get out of trouble into peaceful waters."

The troubles between the Sultan of Jolo and other native chiefs, which have resulted in some fighting and considerable loss of life, are being closely watched by the Manila military authorities, who are ready to interfere should occasion demand. When General Corbin

and party arrived at Jolo they found the Sultan was fighting the rebellious Datus, Calve and Joaquin, fifteen miles away in the mountains. Couriers were despatched to notify the Sultan of the arrival of the party, and the travel-stained Sultan and his court returned in the evening. There was a reception to the visitors by the ruler of the archipelago. General Corbin presented a handsome pair of binoculars to the Sultan, who immediately returned to his camp.

Colonel Caballes, who refused to surrender when General Cailles gave up, and retired to the hills, has ordered the assassination of other Filipino leaders that have surrendered. He commands 200 riflemen and is receiving additions to his force from Malvar's command. Recently he forced the Presidents of Cavinti and San Pedro Tunasan, Province of Laguna, to get down on their knees and shout for General Caballes and the Philippine Republic. Afterward he threw the Presidents over a precipice.

Recent press advices said that 630 members of the 5th Infantry and 150 Macabebes would sail in a few days for Mindoro. They would occupy Calapan, the capital of the island, at first, and afterwards go overland and establish garrisons in the five chief towns of the island. It is expected that the troops will encounter some opposition from Arthur Howard, a supposed deserter from a California regiment who has some 200 riflemen under his command. Howard has been acting as Governor of Mindoro. The same advices stated that an aggressive campaign would be begun in Batangas Province and on the islands of Bohol and Samar, where civil government has been temporarily suspended. The 20th Infantry will be distributed through Batangas. The 9th Infantry will be stationed in Samar and the 17th in Bohol. The scattered troops of the 6th Cavalry will be withdrawn from Bohol and concentrated in Southern Luzon.

General Malvar, the sole Filipino leader of importance to remain in the field, is becoming troublesome. A force commanded by him engaged Capt. Oscar J. Brown, with Troops L and M, 1st Cav., and a company of the 21st Inf., on Aug. 7, in Batangas province. The rebels were in considerable force, and allowed the advance guard to pass. Before attacking, Captain Brown ordered the cavalry to dismount. They drove the enemy from several positions and burned a number of quarters. Press advices say that two cavalrymen were killed.

COLONEL KENNON ON THE KATIPUNAN.

In the current "North American Review," an excellent, and by far the best, account of the Katipunan secret society of the Philippines is given by Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th U. S. Inf., formerly colonel, U. S. V. We agree with the New York "Times" which says that "Colonel Kennon does not deal with the society or its work at all in the spirit of a 'closet philosopher.' On the contrary, his temper is that of a soldier who has been greatly tried by his subject and has no patience with it."

The Katipunan is the society which enabled Aguinaldo so long to keep his insurrection going. It is now nine years old, having been founded in July, 1892, as a secret society opposed to Spain, by the Tagals of the Province of Manila. The ruling motive of its organization may be said to have been hatred of the friars, and its professed objects were to diminish their power, and to secure for the Archipelago, or rather for Luzon, the reforms which had then lately been promised to Cuba. These objects were so popular that, four years after its beginning, the membership of the society was reported to be from 12,000 to 15,000. Its membership was from the lowest classes, only one educated Filipino, a doctor, being among the early members. It fell under the control of Aguinaldo in 1896.

According to Colonel Kennon, the cause of that patriot's original activity was an intimation that the Spanish Government was about to arrest him. Within five days the insurgents had taken possession of every town in the province. But, when the Spaniards collected themselves and undertook to put down the insurrection, it seems that the Tagals could offer little more resistance to them in the open field than more lately to the Americans, so that in eight months the insurrection, as a military power, had been annihilated.

The Katipunan has gained and kept its influence by sheer terror, and of the means it has employed our latest authority gives some horrifying instances. But there is every hope that the capture of Aguinaldo is the collapse of the organization, while he represents that Filipino as a mere self-seeking adventurer, and goes far toward making good his characterization. In fact, in the eyes of the "Times," Aguinaldo's recent behavior has mostly silenced his American apologists, whether in Lincoln or in Worcester. "The manner in which he was conciliated by the Americans," it says, "rather disgusted even those who were ignorant or careless of the manner in which he had been 'squared' by the Spaniards. It is quite impossible to imagine Epaminondas, or William Tell, or George Washington, or any other of the historical patriots to whom our anti-imperialistic friends have delighted to liken him, as the hero of either of those transactions."

GOOD-BYES TO GENERAL MACARTHUR.

Governor Taft's reception at his residence in Malate to General MacArthur on the evening of July 4 was a brilliant function, lasting from 9 till midnight. General MacArthur and officers of his staff came ashore from the Meade for the occasion. Over a thousand people came and went during the evening, and some feminine costumes mingled with the maze of uniforms, evening clothes and native dresses. The throng was cosmopolitan and yet the reception was quite American in its character. Nearly everybody of prominence in Manila was present. General MacArthur was bid a good many good-byes during the evening, and, the Manila "Times" says, must have departed a very tired man after all the handshakings he was subjected to.

After Governor Taft's speech at the inauguration earlier in the day the crowd broke up, and the officials repaired to the Palace, where General MacArthur turned over his command to Major General Adna R. Chaffee. Then they went below, where Troop L, 4th Cavalry, the escort of honor, had formed, troop front, and entered their carriages.

The line of carriages which followed General MacArthur to the wharf were occupied as follows: Governor Taft and Secretary Ferguson, Commissioners Worcester and Wright, Ide and Moses, Generals (with their aides) Wheaton, Greely, Wade, Davis, Sumner, Bell, Funston, Colonels Barry and Crowder, Captains Kernan and Brown, Hutcheson and Lindsay, Colonels Woodruff and Sanger, Tower and Garlington, Humphrey and Pope, Allen and Groesbeck, Majors Sears

and Miller, Russell and Kerr. The 13th and 19th Infantry lined the Malecon from the Puerta Postigo to the Anda Monument, where, after a vigorous handshaking all around, the departing Military Governor embarked on the quartermaster's launch and steamed out into the river to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" by the band.

The remaining officials then drove back to the Ayuntamiento, where General Chaffee, in a space cleared in the Adjutant General's office and draped with flags, shook hands with the public, presented by his Excellency, Governor Taft.

The Manila "New American" of June 22 said: "The people of Manila ought to give Major Gen. MacArthur a farewell reception or banquet, but unfortunately society here is as yet in the formative stage, in the first process of getting together, and common action is impossible. Even the commercial bodies are badly divided and rarely act in concert, so little can be hoped for in a public way. General MacArthur will, however, have the consciousness of knowing that his departure is widely regretted, and that the kindest feelings and best wishes of this people accompany him on his way home to motherland. History will give his administration of the affairs of these islands a high place on her lasting pages."

However, the English colony at Manila on the evening of July 1 gave a farewell reception to General MacArthur at the Manila Club. With graceful delicacy the members of the club showed their appreciation of the country under whose rule they live, by arranging in generous folds and spread eagle style two magnificent specimens of Old Glory just where they met the eyes of all who entered their hospitable portals. During the dinner the retiring commander of the American forces was frequently praised by the speakers. Mr. John T. Macleod proposed a farewell toast to General MacArthur, and Mr. Macleod did himself and the Manila Club credit in the happy selection of his words. There was spontaneous applause when he said "The Presidency will come to General MacArthur in his turn." The guests numbered about four hundred, among them being the British vice-consul and the representatives of other countries, officers of the Army and Navy and many prominent citizens.

ARMY WOMEN GET REBEL INSIGNIA.

There were interesting incidents connected with the surrender of the rebel General Cailles that did not appear in the cable despatches but reach us by mail. The most amusing incident of the affair was the introduction of the insurgent provincial officers and presidents to the American officers who had served in Laguna. Surprise after surprise followed, and many bursts of laughter were heard coming from the crowd as an American officer recognized a neighbor and old time friend among the insurgent presidents.

Perhaps the most touching sight of the whole surrender was the last salute to the Filipino national air when the forces were drawn up before the church. As the orchestra within the church struck the first notes of the music so dear to all Filipinos, each soldier bent his knee and bowed his head in his place in the ranks. The officers stood at attention with the right hand in the position of salute. The rich Filipino banner was drooped above their heads and on many faces were traces of tears that forced themselves down their rugged cheeks. General Cailles and his officers made a splendid impression by their soldierly bearing and the earnestness apparent in their every action. The men were nicely uniformed and marched with excellent precision. As they marched up Calle Real a party of Filipino ladies were posted in one of the better residences, and as the column of insurgent veterans passed they were showered with blossoms.

Frank Mekin, the deserter, marched into the city with the column and knowing that he would be severely dealt with managed to escape and hid in the cellar of a house on lower Calle Real. When found he was lying on the basement floor with his head covered, facing the wall. He got up promptly when he was spoken to, and was marched to General Sumner's headquarters, where he was placed in double irons.

Guenther, the other renegade, was also arrested. He talked freely. He said that nearly all the food supplies brought out consisted of American commissary stores. All the medical supplies were American and belonged to the American Medical Department. The supplies had been stolen and sent out to the rebels. The materials to make gunpowder were taken out in kerosene cans upon which kerosene had been spilled to avoid detection.

Souvenir hunters were present in force, but the insurgent officers were loath to give up their shoulder straps. Finally a number succumbed to the American ladies of the garrison, and were gradually shorn of their insignias. General Cailles' bugler carried the little bugle which the General had used in all his service against the Spaniards. This he presented to Lieutenant Craig, of the 6th Cavalry.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN ALASKA.

Reports to the War Department from the military authorities in Alaska indicate that there will be a great extension of the telegraphic service in the Territory during the present season. Capt. William R. Abercrombie is engaged with a large force of men in constructing the proposed military road from Valdez on the southern coast to Circle City on the upper Yukon, near the boundary of the British Northwest territory. At the same time the military telegraph line is being extended along that route, and it is expected that even before the completion of the wagon road the telegraph facilities over the entire distance, from the Gulf of Alaska to the Yukon, will be in operation. While this work is going on large detachments of Army Signal Corps men are extending the telegraph along the Yukon, so that the means of communication between all the military posts in Alaska from east to west may be complete before winter sets in.

The work has progressed so far now that there is immediate need of operators for the various stations, and the War Department has sent thirty non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps to report immediately to Lieut. William Mitchell, at Seattle, Wash., whence they will join an expedition to sail for Alaska. The Signal Corps is now engaged in laying the military ocean cable from Skagway to Juneau, the new Territory capital. When the various projects now in progress are complete, which will be some time during the coming fall, it will be possible to telegraph from the United States by way of Canada to any important place or military post in Alaska, summer or winter. Even the far north mining camp of Nome and Teller will not be cut off from the world during the winter months, as heretofore.

PERSONALS.

Capt. W. H. Paine, U. S. A., is at Providence, R. I. Capt. E. Lindsley, U. S. A., is at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming.

Pay Director George E. Hendee, U. S. N., has left New York, Mass., for Boston.

Capt. Powell Clayton, 11th U. S. Cav., who has been in Mexico, should now be addressed, Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. David Price, Art. Corps, rejoined at Sullivan's Island Aug. 6 from a pleasant visit to Helena Island, S. C.

Capt. A. C. Gillem, late Q. M., U. S. V., is at Nashville, Tenn., on leave, where he will probably remain for a while.

Mrs. Chambers McKibbin, wife of Colonel McKibbin, U. S. A., has left Fort Sam Houston for West Weymouth, Mich.

Lieut. E. L. Beach, U. S. N., recently detached from the Essex, is at Greenport, Long Island, stopping at the Clark House.

Rear Admiral Chas. O'Neill, U. S. N., Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, will spend the month of August at Bar Harbor.

Lieut. H. L. Butler, Art. Corps, lately in San Francisco, has joined at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty with the 6th Co., Coast Artillery.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry, widow of the late General Henry, U. S. A., is at Newcastle, N. H., where she arrived a few days since from the Catskill Mountains.

Asst. Surgeon Allie W. Williams, U. S. A., and his bride have left Governors Island to spend about two weeks at the seaside, on their wedding trip.

Lieut. F. W. Phisterer, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Screven, Ga., Aug. 3 and left for the North, to join the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. E. H. Cooke, U. S. A., son of the late Henry D. Cooke, of Washington, D. C., will be married Aug. 10 at Englewood, Pa., to Miss Margaret Gamble.

Major John McClellan, Art. Corps, is preparing to leave Staten Island, to take command of Fort Greble, R. I., a portion of the defenses of Narragansett Bay.

Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., lately at Sacket Harbor, New York, arrived at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week and reported to Col. W. H. French for duty.

Capt. S. D. Sturgis, Art. Corps, lately in San Francisco, will spend August on leave and go to New Orleans early in September for duty at Jackson Barracks.

Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, is at present vibrating between Seabright, N. J., and Washington, D. C., his family being at the former place for the summer.

Daniel C. French, a New York sculptor, is at work on the statue of the late General Lawton, U. S. A., which has been ordered of him by the Lawton Memorial Association.

Capt. J. G. Harbord, 11th Cav., has relinquished duty at Fort Myer as regimental commissary Aug. 1, preliminary to reporting to Secretary of War Root for duty in his office.

Major Davies, of the British Army, having been tendered a C. B. for services in Africa, has declined the honor, asking "to be permitted to serve his Majesty without any reward."

Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., who is spending a portion of the heated term among the hills of New Hampshire, is much better in health the present season than for several years past.

Mrs. A. L. Wagner has returned to the United States, accompanied by her two daughters, from a visit to the Philippines, Japan and China. Their present address is 1116 Center street, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Frank D. Baldwin, one of Lieutenant General Miles's old-time officers, regimental and staff, has just been promoted from lieutenant colonel, 4th Infantry, to colonel of infantry. He is a comparatively young colonel, having been born June 26, 1842.

Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, U. S. N., who, with Mrs. Nickels, is spending a brief leave of absence from official duties at Narragansett Pier, has been detailed for duty in command of the U. S. S. Dixie, and will retain that command until late next year.

Comdr. F. J. Drake, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Monterey, should be addressed to that vessel at Canton, China, care of American Consul. He was previously on duty at the Cavite Naval Station.

A deserter from the U. S. Army reported at a police station in New York Aug. 5 saying: "I'm starving to death and must get something to eat. Although I deserted from the United States Army, I am ready to give myself up if you will only get me a morsel of food." The sergeant in charge fed him well and then delivered him into the custody of Uncle Sam.

The family of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford is summering at East Gloucester, Mass., and will not return to Washington until some time later in the season. It is quite likely that the Admiral will join his family some time during the summer for a brief outing and relief from the arduous duties of the office of the Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. James A. Shipton, Artillery Corps, on duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, 17th U. S. Inf., on leave from the Philippines, were visitors at the 12th Regiment armory, New York City, on Aug. 5, looking up old friends. Lieutenant Shipton was formerly major of the 47th Volunteers in the Philippines, and during his service there became acquainted with a number of ex-officers of the 12th serving in Volunteer commands. Lieutenant Waldo is on leave until Sept. 9, and his Philippine experience has added considerably to his weight, and he looks a picture of robust health.

Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., was treated to a very pleasant surprise at San Francisco, Cal., July 16, when the convalescents' detachment stationed at Fort Baker presented him with a silver loving cup of Colonial design as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them. Captain Gardner was until July 16 a 1st lieutenant in the Artillery Corps stationed at Fort Baker, but his appointment to captain had been expected for some days. This knowledge led the convalescents to prepare the loving cup, which was presented to him on the eve of his appointment as captain, and the convalescents not only showed their appreciation of his past kindness, but expressed their regrets in having to lose so worthy an officer. The inscription, which is artistically written on the cup, is as follows: "Presented to Lieutenant Rogers F. Gardner on the eve of his captaincy by the convalescent detachment stationed at Fort Baker, Cal., in appreciation of his kindness to them."

Capt. C. F. Crain, 27th U. S. Inf., should be addressed at Freeport, Ill.

Capt. M. W. Rowell, U. S. A., has arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from Fort Ethan Allen.

Lieut. G. S. Brown, U. S. M. C., sailed from New York for England Aug. 6 on the steamer St. Paul.

Lieut. Brooke Payne, Art. Corps, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 4 on a short leave, to return about Aug. 20.

Asst. Surgeon M. M. Cloud, U. S. A., on a long sick leave from Fort Sill, Okla., is at present at Kengman, S. C.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and party, on a tour of inspection, visited the forts in Boston harbor this week.

Capt. B. L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Ponce, P. R., this week from a special visit to San Juan.

Lieut. Malcolm Young, Art. Corps, on an extended sick leave, is at present visiting at 638 Collins avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. C. P. Stivers, U. S. A., who has been on duty at Zamboanga, in the Philippines, has left Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty.

Capt. Oscar L. Straub, Art. Corps, lately in the North on leave, is expected to join at Key West Barracks, Fla., about Aug. 10.

Major L. H. E. Elstein, U. S. A., has left Saratoga for a visit to Stamford, N. Y., where he is stopping at the Mountain View House.

Major H. W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Du Pont, Del., Aug. 8 from a short visit to friends at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Major and Mrs. Alexander Sharp announce the engagement of their daughter, Julia Grant Sharp, to Lieut. Dennis Edward Nolan, U. S. A.

Mrs. Louis Guillemet, of New Orleans, La., is the guest of Capt. W. C. Davis, U. S. A., and Mrs. Davis (her sister) at Fort McHenry, Md.

Major Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, U. S. A., is still at Orchard Lake, Mich., and may not be able to return to San Juan for some time yet on account of ill health.

Capt. S. A. Kephart, Art. Corps, has been detailed by Major H. W. Hubbell adjutant of the Artillery District of the Delaware, with headquarters at Fort Du Pont.

Contract Surgeon Chas. Norton Barney, of Key West Barracks, has been metamorphosed into first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, U. S. A. We tender our congratulations.

Major Alex. McD. McCook, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCook are at Bar Harbor, Me., and have been the recipients of much hospitality and attention at that charming summer resort.

Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th U. S. Cav., son of Col. Henry Lippincott, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon, Department of the East, was expected to leave for Washakie, Wyo., for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, this week.

Capt. William Brooke, 15th U. S. Inf., lately from the Philippines, arrived at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., Aug. 4 and has taken command of Co. E of his regiment at Madison Barracks. He is a son of Major General Brooke.

Mrs. Webster and Miss Webster, wife and daughter of Commander Webster, of the U. S. Navy, have gone to Cape May, N. J., for the remainder of the summer. Miss Webster will visit friends in Washington before returning to Richmond for the winter.

Major John Biddle, C. E., recently ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty as Engineer Commissioner, is at present in San Francisco closing up some business there, and will then take a leave, and expects to enter upon his new duties early in November next.

Mr. E. I. Davis, formerly chief clerk of the Departments of Dakota, Platte, Missouri, Southern Luzon and Visayas, having returned from the Philippines to be assigned by the Assistant Secretary of War to duty in the Judge Advocate's Office, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N., has been assigned as the relief of Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., at the Buffalo Exposition, the latter officer having been granted a sick leave. The duties of this assignment include the discharge of the operations of a branch hydrographic office within the grounds of the Exposition and form a part, an interesting part, of the Government exhibit.

Miss Julia Rogers Marvin, of Boston, was married at Bacolod, Island of Negros, P. I., on July 11, to Lieut. Charles Brooks Clark, U. S. A. The bride, who journeyed all the way to the Philippines to wed her husband, was one of the most widely known young women in Brooklyn. The bridegroom is well known in Boston, and was born and reared in Medford, and is the son of Building Inspector Calvin H. Clark.

Major Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., fully restored to health, is now in the Adirondacks, and is quoted as saying: "If I feel as I do now, I shall go to Cleveland, where the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held, Sept. 9. I anticipate the session will be one of the most lively in the history of the organization. Something will be said and done, I believe, with reference to the administration of the Pension Bureau under Commissioner H. Clay Evans."

Comdr. William Swift, commanding the U. S. S. Yorktown, has been ordered to proceed with his vessel from Kobe, Japan, to Guam and there relieve Comdr. Seaton Schroeder as naval Governor of the Island of Guam. The latter officer will proceed to Japan, and from there take steamer to the United States for the purpose of being present at the court of inquiry which has been called to investigate the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley. The appointment of Commander Swift to be Governor of Guam is said to be only temporary, pending the selection of a permanent Governor.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Bailey, U. S. N., has taken a brief vacation from the Navy Department, and during his absence the duties of the drafting room, Bureau of Steam Engineering, will be carried on by Lieut. R. S. Griffin. Lieutenant Commander Bailey will visit his family and relatives at Gowanda, N. Y., during his leave, and will "take in" Buffalo and its wonders. Lieutenant Commander Bailey will be remembered as chief engineer of the Raleigh at the battle of Manila Bay, and was also the chief engineer of the Olympia on her voyage from the Philippines to the United States, bearing the broad pennant of Admiral George Dewey. Lieutenant Commander Bailey will meet one or more organizations of Spanish War Veterans during his absence from Washington, and it is understood that he will entertain the veterans with a brief but graphic account of the incidents of the never-to-be-forgotten fight for the Spanish possessions in the Far East. Mrs. Bailey is in better health the present summer than for several years past.

Col. J. F. Head, U. S. A., is on a visit to Williamsburg, Mass.

Major J. G. D. Knight, U. S. A., has arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty.

Col. H. G. Theaker and family are spending the summer at Cobourg, Canada.

Capt. P. B. Malone, 27th Inf., has arrived at West Point, N. Y., from Plattsburg Barracks.

Mrs. E. J. McClelland has left Easton, Pa., and is staying at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

Major Henry F. Hoyt, surgeon, U. S. Army, lately from the Philippines, is visiting relatives in St. Paul.

Lieut. Leroy L. Hillman, Art. Corps, visited in Biddeford, Me., this week, afterwards returning to Fort Williams.

Secretary of War Root is enjoying a cruise on Long Island Sound with Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery.

Asst. Surgeon W. M. Garton, U. S. N., has recently undergone an operation at the Naval Hospital, New York, R. I.

Judge Henry Page, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, is visiting his son, Asst. Surgeon Page, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Lieut. Rawson Warren, Art. Corps, left San Antonio, Texas, this week for Fort Screven, Ga., to join the 5th Co., Coast Artillery.

Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and has joined Troop F of the Second Squadron.

Lieut. J. E. Ware, 14th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting relatives at Aberdeen, Miss., will join at Fort Porter, N. Y., next week.

Lieut. G. T. Patterson, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting in New York, with headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Douglas Warrens, daughter of Major Chas. H. Warrens, U. S. A., to Mr. Harry E. Krayenbuhl, of St. Paul.

Major James O'Hara, Art. Corps, commanding Artillery District of Savannah, has appointed Lieut. W. G. Peace his adjutant, with headquarters at Fort Screven.

Lieut. Col. Selden A. Day, Art. Corps, was expected in New York this week from San Juan for assignment to a post in the United States, likely in New York harbor.

Lieut. E. L. Bennett, U. S. N., the private secretary of Admiral Sampson, accompanied by Mrs. Bennett, will be at Wingaershiel's Beach during the coming month.

Major W. H. Miller, quartermaster, U. S. A., has closed up his business at Boston, Mass., and goes to Chicago for duty at the headquarters, Department of the Lakes.

Lieut. H. H. Hough, U. S. N., and bride have been spending the honeymoon in Canada, and last week returned to Boston en route to Annapolis, where Lieutenant Hough is on duty as instructor.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, U. S. A., has left Fort Sam Houston for Ottawa, Ohio, where he will spend a two months leave with his wife and daughter prior to his departure for the Philippines to join his regiment.

Lieut. E. H. Delany, U. S. N., having finished the course of instruction at the Torpedo School, Newport, has been detailed for inspection duty at Shelby, Ohio, where considerable Governmental work is in progress.

Among those at Netherwood, N. J., are Mrs. Patton, wife of Lieutenant Patton, U. S. N., daughter of Gen. Robert Williams; Mrs. Louise Morris and family, and Miss Helen Humphrey, daughter of Gen. C. F. Humphrey.

Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surgeon General, U. S. A., has been hospitably welcomed back from Manila by his friends in San Francisco, who are very glad to see him resume his former position of Chief Surgeon, Department of California.

The "News" of San Juan, Porto Rico, of July 19 said: "The two sons of Captain Blunt, Artillery Corps, spent a very pleasant day at Cayey yesterday, but left this morning for Coamo. They have an ambulance comfortably fitted out and are making a pleasure trip around the island."

In speaking of the detachment of Lieut. T. H. Reid, U. S. N., from the gunnery department of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., the New York "Herald" says: "Lieutenant Reid's work at the station speaks for itself, and thousands of naval apprentices who have come under his guidance and instructions will testify to his ability. Certain is it that the gunnery department of the Training Station was never so complete or the results so striking as has been the case since Lieutenant Reid has had charge. It is to be regretted that Lieutenant Reid is leaving to begin his term of sea service."

Miss Susan G. Walker, second daughter of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., and Mrs. Walker, was married at Wilton, N. H., Aug. 3 at the summer home of her parents, to Mr. Richard Y. Fitzgerald, formerly of Redding, Cal. The bride has endeared herself to Wilton people by her many acts of kindness during the four seasons of her residence there. The groom is a Harvard man of the law class of '98, and is now practicing law in New York City. He is a son of A. L. Fitzgerald, of Carson, Nev., Judge of the Supreme Court of his State. The ceremony was performed by Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, of Nashville, Tenn., an uncle of the groom, the Unitarian service with a ring being used. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald left for a tour through the Adirondacks, and after a two weeks' stay will proceed to New York City, their future home. The presents were many and valuable.

Margaret E. Rodney has filed suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for divorce and alimony from Lieut. Comdr. Robert Burton Rodney, Paymaster, U. S. N., retired. Mrs. Rodney, in her bill, states that after their marriage in Toronto, Canada, on Nov. 3, 1900, she and the defendant moved to Washington, D. C., and lived together until January, 1901, when she brought suit to compel the defendant to support her. She obtained by decree an allowance of \$45 a month, but upon promises made by Paymaster Rodney, she agreed to a reconciliation and the bill was dismissed. Mrs. Rodney alleges cruel and inhuman treatment, and asserts that she was forced to separate from him. During the entire time she lived with Mr. Rodney, she states, he gave her but \$6. Mrs. Rodney also charges that the defendant has annoyed her with scurrilous and indecent letters, and asks leave to submit the letters as evidence. When Mrs. Rodney brought suit against her husband last April to compel him to support her, Paymaster Rodney alleged that his wife was under the hypnotic influence of a woman friend who had turned Mrs. Rodney against him.

Paym. Gen. A. E. Bates, U. S. A., and family are spending a vacation at Nonquitt, Mass.

Lieut. G. A. Wieser, 15th Inf., rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Aug. 6 from a pleasant trip to Buffalo, N. Y.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sidney Patterson Saunders, of Baltimore, Md., to Lieut. Walter Newhall Vernon, U. S. N.

Col. Simon Snyder, 19th U. S. Inf., has relinquished staff duty in Chicago under his orders to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., has been appointed by Col. Francis Moore quartermaster and commissary of the Second Squadron.

Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, Art. Corps, who left Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 1 on a month's leave, is visiting friends at Rowland, N. C.

Capt. H. C. Fisher, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at New Orleans August 5, and has taken charge of the Medical Department at that post.

Gen. Leonard Wood and family, who are cruising along the New England coast on the Kauaawa, are making their headquarters at New London, Conn.

Lieut. Thos. M. Knox, 2d U. S. Cav., who has recently been the guest of Col. Edward Hunter at Governors Island, sailed for Havana this week to join his regiment.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, who left Manila Aug. 4 for home, by way of China, is expected in Washington, D. C., about the end of September.

Major and Mrs. Henry S. Kilbourne announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Sayles, to Lieut. Ira Clinton Welborn, 9th U. S. Inf., on July 24, 1901, at Manila, P. I.

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, J. G., U. S. V. (major, 4th Inf., U. S. A.), is publishing in the St. Paul "Dispatch" a valuable series of articles on "The American Indian as a Warrior."

Lieut. W. F. Hase, Artillery Corps, who has been on duty at the Recruiting Station, 90 Mason street, Milwaukee, Wis., has gone to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at the Artillery School.

A suit has been commenced by the Government in the U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Georgia, to attach property belonging to O. M. Carter, and within the jurisdiction of that court.

The remains of the late Major W. E. Almy, U. S. A., were expected to arrive in New York from San Juan on Saturday, Aug. 10, and the funeral will take place in Philadelphia early next week.

Capt. H. M. Chittenden, C. E., has been warmly praised by Representative Cannon for his intelligent and economical administration of the appropriations for improvements at the Yellowstone National Park.

Duncan Elliot, of New York, well known in New York society, and who rendered good service as an officer of Volunteers during and since the Spanish-American War, has been appointed a first lieutenant of regular cavalry.

In ordering Capt. J. M. Forsyth, U. S. N., home from the Mare Island Navy Yard, it is understood that he will be retired on his own application early in September, as he will have completed forty years in the Navy on the active list.

The Government clerks in Manila who have been living more or less luxuriously on supplies purchased from the long-suffering commissary department will now, under an order from the War Department, have to go elsewhere for their daily bread.

Mrs. Field, wife of Lieut. H. A. Field, U. S. N., with her little daughter, will sail from San Francisco by the first naval transport, to join her husband at Manila. Lieutenant Field is at present attached to the U. S. S. Piscataqua as commanding officer.

The "Naval Apprentice" has a likeness and sketch of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., who served two years as an apprentice boy before he entered the Naval Academy in 1868 as one of the six apprentice boys who passed the entrance examination.

William F. Coston, proprietor and inventor of the Coston marine and railway night signals, was seriously injured August 1 by an explosion in his laboratory in the rear of his residence, West New Brighton, N. Y., while he was mixing a secret preparation used in his signals.

Miss Mary C. Drum of Boston, Mass., the only daughter of the late Capt. John Drum, 10th U. S. Inf., is spending the month of August at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., as the guest of her brother, Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 12th U. S. Inf., who is temporarily stationed at that post in command of one of the companies of the newly organized 27th U. S. Inf.

Major Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCook were entertained at the Poland Kettle Club, Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 2 by Capt. Thomas Bush of Lexington, Ky., for many years a friend of General McCook. General and Mrs. McCook were assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. M. Schofield, wife of Lieutenant General Schofield. The club house was decorated with American Beauty roses and lilies. Among those invited were General Schofield and Admiral and Mrs. Upshur.

Francis L. Alcantara, a graduate of the U. S. M. A., has been elected President of the State of Aragua, Venezuela. Young Alcantara, whose father was President of the same State some years ago and later President of the Republic, was graduated from West Point four years ago. He was a special cadet, admitted by President Cleveland on the request of the late President Raimundo Anduezo Palacio. At the end of his course at West Point, Alcantara returned to his native country, where he was immediately appointed by the Government as colonel of an artillery regiment.

Surgeon George T. Smith, U. S. N., was married in New London, Conn., Aug. 7 to Miss Ethel Grubb Beall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bond Beall, of New York City. The Rev. Alfred Poole Grant, Ph. D., of St. James's Episcopal Church, New York City, performed the ceremony in the chapel of the Pequot colony. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with family lace, and her grandmother's wedding veil. Miss Lily Beall of New York was maid of honor, and Lieut. Charles F. Preston, U. S. N., was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Beall of New York, Miss Mary Grubb Smith of Philadelphia, Miss Daisy Smith of Philadelphia, Miss Constance Berry of New York, Miss Catherine Baxter of New York and Miss Beatrice De Forest of New York. The ushers were Naval Constructors Lawrence Spears, Surgeon Charles Crawford, Paymaster F. Thornton Arms, Surgeon George Rothgauger, Surgeon Charles E. Riggs and Ensign Z. E. Biggs of the U. S. Navy. After the marriage a reception was held at the Beall residence, opposite the chapel, tables being tastefully arranged on the veranda, which was decorated with American flags.

Gen. J. W. Barlow, U. S. A., is spending the summer with his family at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Lieut. W. R. Doores, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Aug. 5, and left for Fort Monroe, Va.

Gen. Merritt Barber, U. S. A., and Mrs. Barber, of North Pownal, Vt., are at present visiting in West Troy, N. Y.

Capt. James T. Dean, A. D. C., on the staff of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, and Mrs. Dean, visited friends at Jamestown, R. I., this week.

Mrs. H. B. Lockwood, who has been on a visit to Watch Hill, R. I., has left for Bar Harbor, Me., where she is stopping at the Malvern.

Admiral F. T. Bowles, U. S. N., Chief Naval Constructor, will spend the month of August at Barnstable, Mass., returning to Washington after Sept. 1.

Lieut. Johnson Hagood, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Sullivan's Island Aug. 1, 1901, and left for the East, and will join at West Point for duty about Aug. 20.

General M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster General, U. S. A., on July 23 was at Honolulu, H. I., on board the U. S. Army transport *Grant*, en route to the Philippines.

Gen. S. S. Sumner, U. S. A., is, we note, still actively routing out insurgents in the Philippines, and on Aug. 6 was hot upon the trail of the insurgent leader Malvar.

Capt. J. C. McArthur, 28th Inf., who has rendered valuable service at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, for some time past, left there this week to join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks.

Capt. John A. Myrick, Art. Corps, who recently assumed command of the Artillery District of Portland, with headquarters at Fort Preble, has received many congratulations this week upon his promotion to colonel.

Gen. George W. Davis, Provost Marshal of Manila, in the presence of General Chaffee, the Military Commander, and the whole military staff, turned over the city administration on Aug. 7 to Civil Governor Taft and the newly appointed officials. Judge Taft thanked the Army for its good and conscientious work in the troublesome times.

Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey, is in favor of the establishment of a military organization at the Rahway Reformatory, and will urge the appointment of Col. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, of the 2d Regiment (captain, U. S. A., retired), as military instructor. Colonel Gillmore is now detailed by the War Department as military instructor at Rutgers College.

Miss Mary Pickens, who was married in New York August 7 to Mr. Arthur Shirley, of England, is a great-granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, a distinguished general officer during the Revolutionary War, and for whom Fort Pickens, Fla., was named. Her grandfather was Andrew Pickens, Jr., who served as lieutenant colonel in the 10th and 43d Infantry during the war of 1812, resigned in June, 1814, and was Governor of South Carolina from 1814 to 1816.

The Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Aug. 8 publishes a picture of Miss Elise Du Barry with this glowing eulogy of the young lady: "Miss Elise Du Barry, who holds the palm as the loveliest girl in Army society at the capital, is betrothed and a score of rivals for the proud title of belle breathe more freely. The affair is a secret, to be kept till just before the wedding, which is promised before the leaves fall. None but the intimates of the charming fiancee know who is the lucky man, but many guess that a young Army officer who has been assiduous in his attentions is the favored suitor. Miss Du Barry is the daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Beekman Du Barry, and from the moment of her debut has quenched it royally by right of her beauty and distinction."

Assistant Surg. Allie W. Williams, U. S. A., was married by a Justice of the Peace in Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 4, to Miss Elizabeth Morris Sample, a daughter of James A. Sample, of 2104 O street, Washington, D. C., Chief of the Issue Division in the office of the Treasurer of the United States. The ceremony was performed at 2 o'clock in the morning, and Doctor Williams, in explaining the reasons for the early morning visit to Jersey City and the routing of the Justice of the Peace out of his bed, said: "Miss Sample has been visiting friends in New York for four or five months, and we had been engaged some time. On Thursday night we were dining at Sherry's and, naturally, we talked a good deal of our future. Finally, we concluded to spend as little of the future apart as possible and the upshot of it was that we decided to get married last night. Once we had come to a decision, we lingered no longer over the dinner than was necessary. It was too late, however, to get a license in New York, so we went over the river to Jersey and were married by a Justice of the Peace in Jersey City."

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Comdr. James C. Cresap, U. S. N., died at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 7, of blood poisoning, caused by the dye of a stocking absorbed in a slight abrasion on his foot about three weeks ago. Just before we went to press last week we received word from Norfolk that strong hopes were entertained for his recovery, but he grew worse shortly after, and died early on the morning of the 7th. Lieutenant Commander Cresap was born in Ohio, and was appointed from that State to the Naval Academy in 1867, being graduated as a midshipman in June, 1871. He served on the European Station, 1871-74; South Pacific Station, 1875-75; North Atlantic Station, 1876-82; other service included duty at the Torpedo Station, Naval Academy, on the Mohican, Pacific Station, 1885-88, and assistant to U. S. Commissioner Bates at Samoa and Tonga, 1886. He was also at the Naval Academy, 1889-92; on the Chicago on the European Station in 1893, and on the Pacific Station in 1894. During the war with Spain he served on the Vicksburg, and was promoted lieutenant commander March 3, 1890. A wife and two sons survive him. Mrs. Cresap was with her husband during his illness and at his death. The remains are to be buried at Indianapolis.

Mr. Joseph A. Coolidge, who died in San Francisco, Cal., July 30, was the father-in-law of Major C. E. Kilbourne, Pay Department, U. S. A.

The wife of the British Secretary of State for War, Lady Brodrick, died in London, Aug. 1.

Miss Minnie E. Saunders, who died at Portland, Ore., July 27, was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Saunders and niece of Capt. W. R. Sample, 3d Inf. Mr. Saunders was executive secretary for President Cleveland from 1885 to 1889. Miss Saunders was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends, to whom her sudden death is a great sorrow.

Col. Henry Clay Conde died at Ballston, N. Y., Aug.

3, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Colonel Conde was born in Charleston, N. Y. At the outbreak of the Civil War he went to Kentucky and enlisted in the 18th United States Regiment. Afterwards he served as colonel on the staff of General Nelson, participating in the Kentucky and Tennessee campaign. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in Memphis, and later removed to St. Louis. He became blind about twelve years ago.

Israel L. G. Rice, who died Sunday, August 4, at his home in Auburndale, Mass., was a brother of Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. A., (lieutenant colonel 2d U. S. Vols.), late commander of the 26th Regiment of Volunteers. He was the son of Moses M. Rice, who constructed and operated one of the first lines of street railway running from Cambridge to Boston, and was the inventor of a number of practicable mechanical devices, some of which are now in daily use. He was born in Cambridge about 54 years ago. Mr. Rice had a very refined and gentle nature and was a most affectionate and indulgent husband and father. Those who knew him best loved him most.

Horatio J. Sprague, Consul for the United States, who died at Gibraltar last month, was the oldest Consul in our service, and one who had special claims on the confidence and respect of his Government for faithful service rendered during the trying period of the Civil War, when he was at times required to use his own credit to protect drafts drawn by naval officers on our Government. He succeeded his father as Consul in 1848, fifty-three years ago. He was born at Gibraltar Aug. 12, 1823, his father being a native of Boston, who was presented with the gold medal of the Massachusetts Humane Society for the part he took in rescuing Capt. James Riley and his men from Barbary slavery. When the deceased Consul was twenty-two years old, in 1845, he, as we are informed by the Gibraltar "Chronicle," acted as official interpreter for Commodore Joseph Smith, who at the time flew his pennant on board the U. S. frigate Cumberland, which ship, accompanied by the U. S. corvette Plymouth, proceeded to Tangier under orders from Washington to deliver and interpret the communication of the United States Government to the Bashas of Tangier.

The Buffalo "Express" publishes a likeness, with a notice, of Dr. Charles St. John, a Buffalonian who was killed near Paricale, Southern Luzon, P. I., as announced in the Army and Navy Journal of June 8. He had served as acting assistant surgeon with the 45th and the 26th Infantry, and was expecting to enter the Regular Service. Brigadier General Wade, commanding in Southern Luzon, made this official report of his death: "Thirty-three men of Company A, 26th Infantry, were sent from the sub-station of Indian, North Camarines, on the night of May 22, to surprise an insurgent outpost reported as being at Matango. At his own request, Acting Assistant Surgeon St. John was sent with the detachment. The outpost was surprised and its force retired, as did later two others further on. The detachment then pushed on and encountered a force of about twenty insurgents from Segovia's command at Paricale. Five of the insurgents were killed and two wounded. Dr. St. John was struck below the heart by a stray bullet and died in half an hour. His body was brought in and buried at Daet." Dr. St. John's mother has received a letter from Captain McMaster, of the 26th Inf., describing the funeral of her son, in which he says: "The Americans were not the only mourners there—the presence of Filipinos from Daet, with their offerings of love, their handsomely draped casket, their beautiful wreaths and their mottoes showing their respect meant more than I can express. It meant that one American had claimed the genuine, unfeigned love of these peculiar people."

Mr. John Connelley, for many years a faithful messenger in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, fell dead in Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, being stricken with apoplexy. He served during the Civil War.

Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. V., died on Aug. 7 at his home in Plainfield, N. J., at the age of seventy-five years. He served in the Mexican War under General Scott. At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized a brigade, and on April 17, 1861, tendered it to the Governor of Pennsylvania and it was accepted. At the battle of Stone River General Negley so distinguished himself that he was made Major General. He was discharged from the Army Jan. 19, 1865. General Negley then returned to Pittsburg and was elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses as a Republican. Several years ago he removed to Plainfield.

MR. DOOLEY'S OPINION.

Mr. Dooley has his fling at the Schley case in the last issue of Harper's. His sympathies are indicated by this extract:

"So they've arrested Schley. As soon as th' book come out th' Scret'y iv th' Navy issued a warrant again' him, chargin' him with victrhy—an' he's goin' to have to stand thrile fr'r it. I don't know what th' punishment is, but 'tis somethin' hard, fr'r th' offisne is onus'. They're sure to bounce him, an' maybe they'll give his job to Cerveera. As far as I can see, Hinnissy, an' I cud see as far as me fellow-withdraw Maclay, an' some nine hundred miles farther, Emanuel is th' ony wan that come out iv that battle with honor. Whin Schley was thryin' to give up th' ship, he was alongside it on a stagin' makin' deuts in th' armor-plate with a pickaxe. Sampson was off writin' letters to himself, an' Bob Evans was locked in a conin'-tower, with a life prisoner buckled around his waist. Noble ol' Cerveera done nawthin' to disgrace his flag. He los' his ships an' his men an' his bilin', an' everything except his riputation. He saved that bein' a good swimmer an' not bein' an' officer iv th' United States Navy."

"I shud think Schley'd thry an' prove an' allybi," Mr. Hennessy suggested, pleasantly.

"He can't," said Mr. Dooley. "His frind Sampson's got that."

We commend to the attention of Mr. Dooley this statement by another civilian, W. S. Merriweather, special correspondent with the fleet at Santiago, which appears in "Collier's Weekly": "There are many who think that Sampson's record will show him to be one of the greatest sea commanders of modern times. The writer believes this, and believes, moreover, that unless history be crystallized error, time will prove this claim to be not very far from truth."

The Australian Defense bill provides that all male British subjects between the ages of eighteen and sixty shall be liable to military service in times of emergency.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REPORT.

The annual report of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, dated July 4, 1901, the day he relinquished the command of the Division of the Philippines, has been received at the War Department. It is a lengthy document, which we shall discuss more fully in our next issue. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the field operations of the Army, showing that on Oct. 1, 1900, it occupied 413 stations, which were of necessity increased to 502 stations, every command being in contact with some hostile force. General MacArthur gives the following statistics from May 5, 1900, to June 30, 1901, during which time there were 1,026 contacts between American troops and insurgents, which show the following casualties: Americans—killed, 245; wounded, 490; captured, 118; missing, 20. Insurgents—killed, 2,854; wounded, 1,193; captured, 6,572; surrendered, 23,000. During the same period the following material was captured from or surrendered by the insurgents: Rifles, 15,693; rifle ammunition, 296,365 rounds; revolvers, 868; bolos, 3,516; cannon, 122; cannon ammunition, 10,270 rounds.

At the date of the present report there was no embodied rebel force in Luzon above the Pasig river. In the Department of Visayas all was pacified, excepting the Island of Samar; and in the Department of Mindanao and Jolo all the rebels had submitted and been disarmed. In Southern Luzon disorders still continued in several provinces, but were diminishing in force. General MacArthur reviews the various supply departments of the Army, and speaks of them in the highest terms. Of the Navy he says: "The co-operation of the Navy has been cordial, constant and effective. Many important transactions have been almost entirely dependent upon naval support and assistance." Accompanying the report of General MacArthur are reports of the staff officers, the officers commanding the various departments in the Archipelago, together with the reports of the military and civil officers in the islands.

WOUNDING OF LIEUTENANT HANNAY.

Manila, P. I., June 26, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your edition of May 4 last, under caption "Hannays, Father and Son, in Hospital," the account given of the wounding of Lieutenant Hannay is incorrect, owing to the fact that the informant of the "Manila Times" was not at that time cognizant of the true facts.

Mr. Hannay's accident occurred on the steam launch Aggie, not the Napindan. He did not turn round to speak to anybody; the only motion made by him, immediately before the shot which hit him was fired, being to drop his head to the stock of his rifle in order to take aim.

The bullet which struck him was fired from a .38 caliber Colt's revolver, and entered at the back of the neck to the right of the spine, traversed the tongue from root to tip, shattering in its course four teeth on the right side and one in front; three pieces of these teeth were taken out of his tongue by the nurse, Miss Wilson. So far from there having been any chance of Lieutenant Hannay leaving the hospital within a week or two, it was two weeks before he was considered out of danger. As persistent rumors have been circulated ascribing contributory negligence to Lieutenant Hannay, it is only justice to him that this much of the facts should be set forth.

SENEX.

THE ARMY.

ELIJAH ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.

LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, AUG. 8, H. Q. A.

Par. 8, S. O., June 6, as relates to 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Asst. Surg., is revoked.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Art. Corps.

Capt. Irving E. Bennett, Asst. Surg., to New York City as medical officer of the transport Ingalls for duty while en route to the Philippine Islands.

G. O. 100, AUG. 1, H. Q. A. A. G. O. Par. 138 of the regulations for the Army transport service, approved May 5, 1900, is amended to read as follows:

138. Whenever a vessel of the Army transport service is undergoing repairs at a home port and it becomes necessary to close the steward's department thereon, no board wages will be furnished the members of the crew by the subsistence department. In all such cases the quartermaster's department is authorized to retain in service, pending repairs, only such members of the crew as the public interests and responsibilities of that department may require and to temporarily increase the monthly compensation of those retained in such service to cover their expenses for subsistence, which increase in pay for this purpose must not exceed one dollar per day for those entitled to meals in "spoon mess," seventy-five cents for those entitled to meals in "ship's officers' mess," and fifty cents per day for all others.

When the transport is again put in commission and the steward's department resumes operation the increase in pay provided for in this paragraph for the members of the crew retained by the quartermaster's department, pending repairs, will be discontinued and the subsistence department will thereafter provide the subsistence.

G. O. 101, AUG. 2, H. Q. A. A. G. O. An advance copy of this order which refers to the increase of Coast Artillery companies, was published in the Army and Navy Journal of August 3, page 118.

G. O. 102, AUG. 2, H. Q. A. A. G. O. Before a general court martial which convened at Manila, P. I., and of which Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 45th Inf., U. S. Vols., was president, and 1st Lieut. William J. Snow, 7th Art., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Capt. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st U. S. Inf. Charge I.—"Drunk on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War. Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War. Charge III.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 63d Article of War.

The specifications allege drunkenness at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, while under orders, and the removal of the luggage of Lieut. W. H. Mullay, 21st Inf., without necessity and greatly to his inconvenience and loss. The court found the accused guilty of Charge I and Charge III, and not guilty of Charge II, but guilty of "Conduct to the prejudice, etc. Sentence, 'To be dismissed the service of the United States.'

The record of the proceedings of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Capt. Francis E. Elton-

head, 21st Inf. (now major, 14th Inf.), having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

Executive Mansion, July 29, 1901.
In the foregoing case of Francis E. Eltonhead, captain, 21st Inf. (now major, 14th Inf.), the sentence is confirmed, but in view of his military record, as testified to at his trial; of his good conduct in the engagements before Santiago, Cuba, in July, 1898, and in the subsequent operations in the Philippine Islands; and having regard to the recommendation to clemency submitted in his behalf by the members of the court-martial, the sentence is commuted so as to place Major Eltonhead at the foot of the list of majors of infantry, there to remain for the period of five years.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
GEO. ANDREWS, A. A. G.

G. O. 103, AUG. 5, H. Q. A. A. G. O. I. Designates the northeast quarter of section 33, and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 78 north, Range 24 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, as the site for a military post near Des Moines, Iowa.

II. Troop, battery and other commanders will on receipt of this order make requisition for as many of the regulation carb bits, model 1892, specifying size desired, as may be necessary to complete their respective complements, and as soon thereafter as practicable turn to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, all carb bits, Shoemaker pattern, on hand in their commands. No more Shoemaker bits will be issued to the Army.

G. O. 104, AUG. 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O. Announces that contracts have been made by the Postmaster General for supplying the several Executive Departments of the Government with envelopes during the year beginning July 1, 1901. With the view to economy regulations for envelopes for use of the Army will be limited to those described in a schedule published with the order.

No job printing for envelopes other than that authorized by A. R. 98, will be allowed, but in order to facilitate business such inexpensive rubber stamps as may be absolutely necessary for use in event of change of station, address, etc., may be provided, thereby effecting a large saving in the event of change of station, address, etc.

Under the terms of these contracts the following officers of the Army are authorized to order envelopes direct from the contractors and to make payment for the same under the terms of said contracts:

Quartermaster's Department—Col. Amos S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster general, depot quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.

Subsistence Department—Purchasing commissary, Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.; Army Building, New York City; 288 Robert street, St. Paul, Minn.; 170 Summer street, Boston, Mass.; Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska; Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.; 11 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; San Antonio, Tex.; 105 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.; 1201 Bryant street, New Orleans, La.

Medical Department—Col. J. Morris Brown, assistant surgeon general, 391 Washington street, New York City.

Officers Corps of Engineers—All disbursing officers of the Corps of Engineers and the Supervisor of the Harbor of New York.

Signal Corps—Disbursing officer, Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 105, AUG. 7, H. Q. A. A. G. O. Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Cebu, of which Major John G. Leefe, 17th Inf., was president, and Capt. Edward A. Stuart, adjutant, 44th Inf., U. S. V., for the trial of Private Phineas Fouts, Co. K, 19th U. S. Inf., on a charge of murder. The specification alleged that Private Phineas Fouts, Co. K, 19th Inf., did enter the house of one Florentina Cenza, a native, and did kill and murder Geneva Torres, a native girl, by stabbing her with a sword cane, inflicting wounds from which she died. Private Fouts was found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Private Phineas Fouts, Co. K, 19th Inf., having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the records of the proceedings forwarded to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

Executive Mansion, July 30, 1901.

In the foregoing case of Private Phineas Fouts, Co. K, 19th Inf., the sentence is confirmed and will be duly carried into execution at such time and place as may be designated by the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, Philippine Islands.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

G. O. 106, AUG. 9, H. Q. A. A. G. O. Publishes tables of price clothing and equipage and of table ware and kitchen utensils, with money allowance for clothing of enlisted men for each day and year, price of clothing and special clothing money allowance for troops stationed in Alaska, to take effect Oct. 1, 1901. Clothing and equipage purchased in Manila for service in Philippines will be charged at invoice or cost prices.

Paragraph 1311, Regulations, amended, reads as follows: Ill. Leggins for all troops of cotton duck according to color and pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General will be worn on marches and campaigns. They will form part of the clothing money allowance and be charged to the enlisted men at cost price.

CIRCULAR 27, AUG. 2, H. Q. A. A. G. O. By direction of the Secretary of War the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Officers and enlisted men discharged from the Army and civilian ex-employees not in the insular service who have remained in the Philippine Islands with a view to entering into private pursuits there, and who apply for permits for their families to travel on Government transports from San Francisco, must forward their applications through the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for transmission to the War Department, with his recommendations.

Officers, soldiers and civilian employees who were discharged from the Service in the United States and who apply for permits to travel on Government transports from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands, should send their applications to the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

In all cases the applicant should set forth in detail his record of service and reasons for desiring to go to the Philippines, and whether or not he has a definite object in view or merely hopes to find employment after arrival.

Persons availing themselves of permission to travel on Government transports will pay the fixed charges in advance before the sailing of the ship, and those who accept transportation for themselves or their families will do so with the expressed understanding that no obligation rests with the Government to furnish return transportation and that return transportation will not be requested or expected by them in any event.

Applications will receive favorable consideration only when they conform to the foregoing requirements, including the waiver of return transportation, and persons who do not pay the fixed charges as stated above will not be permitted to sail.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.
Cavalry Arm.

To be first lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—Charles H. Boice, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 28th Vols.; to 7th Cav. Harry N. Cootes, at large, late captain, 25th Vols.; to 12th Cav. Duncan Elliot, of New York, late 1st lieutenant, 25th Vols.; to 8th Cav. James Longstreet, Jr., at large, late captain, 25th Vols.; to 13th Cav. John J. Ryan, of Texas, late 1st lieutenant, Vol. Signal Corps;

to 12th Cav. Theodore Schults, of Missouri, late captain, 23rd Vols.; to 14th Cav. James E. Shesley, of Alabama, late captain, 5th Vol. Inf.; to 11th Cav.

To be second lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—Gordon N. Kimball, of Utah, late 1st lieutenant, 25th Vols.; to 2d Cav. Oscar S. Lusk, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 1st Texan Vols.; to 12th Cav. Walter F. Martin, at large, 1st lieutenant, P. R. Prov. Regt., to 2d Cav. Philip Morris, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 23rd Vols.; to 1st Cav. S. D. Smith, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 5th Vols.; to 1st Cav. Wm. W. Overton, of New York, late private 23d N. Y. Vols.; to 4th Cav.

Artillery Corps.

To be first lieutenants to rank from May 2, 1901—Second Lieut. Henry B. Clark, vice Co. promoted; 2d Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, vice Smith, promoted; 2d Lieut. Stanley D. Embrick, vice Whitney, promoted; 2d Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, original vacancy.

To be second lieutenants with rank from May 2, 1901—Solomon Avery, Jr., of New York, late 1st lieutenant, 26th Vols.; Garrison Ball, of New York, late 2d lieutenant, 26th Vols.; Tilman Campbell, of Ark., late 1st lieutenant, 25th Vols.; John M. Dunn, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 26th Vols.; Homer B. Grant, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 26th Vols.; Jean S. Oakes, at large, 2d lieutenant, P. R. Prov. Regt.; Fred L. Perry, of Colorado, late 2d lieutenant, 1st Colorado Vols.; Donald W. Strong, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 35th Vols.; Roy L. Taylor, of Michigan, late 1st lieutenant, 45th Vols.

Infantry Arm.

To be first lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—Mack Richardson, of Missouri, late captain, 25th Vols.; to 26th Inf. Lindsey P. Rucker, at large, late captain, 25th Vols.; to 30th Inf. Cleveland Wilcoxon, of Georgia, late captain, 25th Vols.; to 9th Inf.

To be second lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—C. A. Bach, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 36th Vols.; to 20th Inf. William B. Bonham, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 29th Vols.; to 2d Inf. A. J. right, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 37th Vols.; to 30th Inf. W. H. Clendenin, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 26th Vols.; to 17th Inf. H. E. Comstock, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 28th Vols.; to 27th Inf. A. B. Cox, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 39th Vols.; to 28th Inf. R. H. McConnell, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 29th Vols.; to 24th Inf. C. R. W. Morison, of Maryland, late 2d lieutenant, 32d Vols.; to 24th Inf. H. C. Supplee, of Maryland, late 2d lieutenant, 1st Md. Vols.; to 19th Inf.

G. O. 7, JULY 12, DEPT. OF ALASKA.

Camp Rampart, Alaska, is discontinued as a station for troops upon the arrival of the Signal Corps detachment in charge of 1st Lieut. G. S. Gibbs, and the detachment, 7th Inf., at that camp will then proceed to Fort Gibson, Alaska, and take station. The station of Co. D, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is changed from Fort St. Michael, Alaska, to Fort Gibson, Alaska.

G. O. 19, JULY 31, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., having reported, is announced as chief surgeon of the department, to date from July 29.

G. O. 12, JUNE 19, DIV. PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., and Capt. William L. Kenly, Art. Corps, are relieved from duty as aides-de-camp to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., to date from June 20, 1901. Major Robert A. Brown, inspector general, U. S. V., (captain, 4th U. S. Cav.), is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., to date from June 20, 1901.

By command of Major General MacArthur:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., U. S. V., C. S.

G. O. 16, JULY 30, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department during the absence on leave of Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

G. O. 8, JULY 26, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

Capt. William B. Schofield, Paymaster, U. S. A., is announced as Chief Paymaster, Department of Columbia, relieving Major James B. Houston, Paymaster, U. S. A.

By command of Major General Young:

W. V. RICHARDS, Lieut. Colonel 7th Inf., A. A. G.

G. O. 21, JULY 31, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Refers to requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores calling for fair leather equipments.

G. O. 15, JULY 30, DEPT. MISSOURI.

Major Frank L. Dods, Judge Advocate, having reported, is announced as Judge Advocate, Department of Missouri, relieving Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav.

G. O. 14, JULY 19, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Capt. Joseph T. Crapps, Q. M., is announced as Chief Q. M., Acting Chief Commissary of the District of Porto Rico, and in charge of the supply depots of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments at San Juan, relieving Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

G. O. 15, JULY 24, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

In commemoration of the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Porto Rico, Thursday, July 25, 1901, is hereby declared a holiday and all military duties except those necessary, will be suspended.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan:

A. C. BLUNT, Capt. Art. Corps, A. A. G. A.

G. O. 16, JULY 27, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Co. F, 11th U. S. Inf., will be relieved on August 1, 1901, from further duty at Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., and will proceed on that date, by marching, to Ponce, P. R., and take station.

G. O. 52, JUNE 28, M. G. P. I.

Announces that the inauguration of the Honorable William H. Taft as first Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands will take place on Calle Palacio, Intramuros, Thursday, July 4, 1901, and that the inaugural exercises will be under the control and direction of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., Provost Marshal General.

G. O. 10, JULY 31, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Major Charles Newbold, Paymaster, is announced as Chief Paymaster, Department of Texas, relieving Major John L. Bullis, Paymaster, U. S. A.

G. O. 9, JULY 30, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Relates to the allotment for extra duty pay at Fort Clark, Texas.

STAFF OF GENERAL CHAFFEE.

I. In obedience to the orders of the President of the United States the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Division of the Philippines and in connection therewith the office and duties of Military Governor.

II. The following Staff Officers and Staff Departments are hereby announced: Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th U. S. Cav., Military Secretary; Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th U. S. Cav., aide-de-camp; 1st Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th U. S. Cav., aide-de-camp.

Division Staff—Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G., U. S. A.; Inspector General and Chief of Staff, Col. Joseph P. Sanger, I. G., U. S. A.; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, U. S. A.; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.; Chief Commissary, Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Asst. Commissary General, U. S. A.; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A.; Chief Paymaster, Col. Albert S. Towar, Asst. Paymaster General, U. S. A.; Chief Engineers Officer, Major Clinton B. Sears, U. S. A.; Chief Engineers Officer, Major Clinton B. Sears, U. S. A.

C. E., U. S. A.; Chief Ordnance Officer, Col. Andrew S. Russell, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. A. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major Gen., U. S. A.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Columbia, will proceed to inspect the defences of Puget Sound as follows: Fort Worden, Fort Casey, Fort Flagler and Fort Lawton, and return to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (July 27, D. Cal.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, assistant adjutant general, U. S. V., (captain, Art. Corps), is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines on muster-out of the Volunteer service on June 30, 1901, and will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Adjutant General of the Army. (June 28, D. P. I.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Acting Judge Advocate, will proceed from Fort St. Michael to Eagle, Alaska, for the purpose of defending Capt. W. C. Rogers, 27th Inf., before the United States District Court at that place (July 1, D. Alaska.)

Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, U. S. A., will assume charge temporarily of the office of the inspector general of the department. (July 31, D. L.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. William C. Cannon, Q. M., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

The office of Disbursing Quartermaster, Civil Bureaus, is abolished to take effect June 30, 1901. Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Q. M., U. S. A., in charge will close out his stock as soon as practicable. (June 24, M. G. P. I.)

A furlough for four months is granted to Post Q. M. Sergt. Philip Glesener, U. S. A., to take effect when relieved by Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas G. Roberts, U. S. A. (June 28, D. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. John Delmar to proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (July 31, D. Cuba.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Alvin Arndt will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., Ty., for duty to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Richard J. Kembell, who will be sent to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, deputy Q. M. General, in addition to his duties as chief quartermaster, Department of Texas, will relieve Col. John Simpson, A. Q. M. General, of his duties as acting chief commissary of that department. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Com. Sergt. Theodore F. Derrick, having reported, will proceed to his proper station, Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty. (July 26, D. P. R.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Abel L. Smith, deputy commissary general, is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. Paul Eckart will proceed to Fort Preble for duty. (Ponce, P. R., July 27.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 10, is granted Capt. A. N. Stark, asst. surg. (Aug. 5, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward George W. Cummins, Hospital Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., for treatment. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave granted Major Robert Burns, surg., U. S. V., is extended one month. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major William L. Kneadler, surg., U. S. A., is extended two months. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Thomas Person, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., now on duty at Fort Columbia, Wash., will be sent without delay to Fort Canby, Wash., to report for duty. (July 26, D. Col.)

1st Lieuts. Ira A. Shiner, Medical Dept., U. S. A., and Warren W. Whitside, 10th Cav., are detailed as additional members of the general court martial convened at Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba. (July 25, D. Cuba.)

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted Contract Surg. Aristides Agramonte, U. S. A. (July 26, D. Cuba.)

Major Allen M. Smith, surg., 41st Inf., (capt. and asst. surg., U. S. A.), and Major Henry A. Shaw, surg., U. S. V., will report to the chief surgeon of the Division for instructions. (June 21, D. P.)

Contract Surg. Herbert W. Hatch will proceed to Fort Davis, Alaska, relieving Contract Surg. James L. Bevans, under orders to proceed to Fort Michael. (June 1, D. Alaska.)

Hosp. Steward Gustav Knapp will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 23, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. J. Newton Boyce will proceed to Camp near Three Rivers, Tulare County, Cal., for temporary duty, instead of to the Philippines. (July 23, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Charles F. Williams, is extended eight days. (Aug. 5, D. E.)

Contract Surg. H. M. James, now temporarily at Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, is assigned to duty at that post. (July 27, D. Cuba.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, D. S. G. (Aug. 7, D. E.)

Contract Surg. Ralph L. Taylor to proceed via Seattle, Washington, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty at that station. (Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Michael A. Robert, asst. surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, now at York, Pa., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Alie W. Williams, asst. surg. (Aug. 6, D. E.)

So much of Par. 10, S. O. 165, current series, as directs Capt. W. O. Cutliffe, asst. surg., U. S. V., to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Kilpatrick is amended to read "Army transport Meade, to sail from San Francisco about Aug. 16. (July 25, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward George A. Hartford, Hospital Corps, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty at that hospital. (July 29, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Ralph L. Taylor, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty as transport surgeon of the Army transport Meade and will proceed to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty at that post. (July 30, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. H. V. Tweedie, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Camp Rampart, Alaska, upon the abandonment of that camp as a station for troops and is assigned to duty with telegraph construction party under Lieutenant Grimm at or near Nulato, Alaska, and will proceed to join without delay. (July 11, D. Alaska.)

Hosp. Stewards Harry Meade and Charles J. Walquist, Hospital Corps, will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty at the hospital corps school of instruction at that post. (July 29, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Arthur Neville, Hospital Corps, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty at that hospital. (July 29, D. Cal.)

Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Kilpatrick, to sail Aug. 1. (July 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. William O. Cutliffe, asst. surg., U. S. V., to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Kilpatrick, to sail Aug. 1. (July 23, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Julius Strauss will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz. (Fort Hunt, July 31.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, asst. surg., U. S. A. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Charles J. Wahlquist will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

Hon. Steward Harry Meade will be sent to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Herbert I. Harris, U. S. A., will accompany Co. C, 5th Inf., from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Missoula, Mont., and remain on duty until relieved by a medical officer to be assigned. (July 3, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Conrad E. Koerner, asst. surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., and will report to the commanding officer of the U. S. General Hospital at that post for temporary duty. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major William P. Kendall, surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., and relieve Lieut. Col. Charles K. Winne, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A. Lieut. Colonel Winne upon being thus relieved will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and relieve Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

Major William H. Corbusier, surg., and Capt. John S. Kulp, asst. surg., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Aug. 15, 1901, for the examination of officers for transfer to the Corps of Engineers. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward George A. Hartford is transferred to Fort Wayne, Mich. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Contract Surgeon James T. Arwine is extended twenty-three days. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Sergeants George T. Rollins (appointed July 29, 1901, from color sergeant, 21st Inf.) and John Bleder (appointed Aug. 5, 1901, from sergeant, Co. I, 9th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Manila, for duty. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John W. Joyes, O. D., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. O. B. Grimm, Signal Officer, U. S. V., at Ketchikan, Alaska, will proceed to Fort St. Michael, for physical examination as to his fitness for appointment as first lieutenant, Signal Corps, Regular Army. (June 28, D. Alaska.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, chief signal officer of the Department. (July 29, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. George S. Gibbs, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of general supervision of telegraph construction work on the Yukon River, under the instructions of the Department Signal Officer, with station at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (July 6, D. Alaska.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Ernest P. Newsom, recently appointed, is assigned to the 9th Inf. He will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

2d Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., is assigned to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for station. (July 29, D. Dak.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. H. E. NOYES.

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 2d Cav., having reported, will proceed to join his regiment in Cuba. (Aug. 2, D. E.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. J. WINT.

Capt. George L. Byram, 6th Cav., will report to his regimental commander for duty. (June 23, D. P.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. M. BELL.

Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., will proceed to Guantanamo, Cuba, and join his troop. (July 26, D. S.)

Capt. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., to join his regiment in the Department of Cuba. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Capt. Henry A. Barber, 9th U. S. Cav. (June 28, D. P. I.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Eugene P. Jersey, Jr., 10th Cav., is extended three days. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

Major Herbert E. Tuthery, 11th Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed, via Fort Davis, to Fort Liscum and Camp Skagway; thence to Fort Egbert, Camp Rampart and Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and inspect. (July 1, D. Alaska.)

The cavalry troops at Fort Myer will proceed to Roelky's Farm, Md., and there hold their annual small arms target practice. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation by rail to Emmitsburg, Md. (Aug. 7, D. E.)

1st Sergt. Gustave Cooney, M. 11th Cav., Fort Meyer, has been appointed color-sergeant.

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, 12th Cav., will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 29, D. Cal.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., with a troop of the 13th Cav. to be selected by the regimental commander, will proceed from Fort Meade, S. D., to Fort Keogh, Mont., for duty at that post. (July 3, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBO.

2d Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav., will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona, and report for duty. (July 25, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Alvan C. Gilem, 14th Cav. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are assigned to the companies, Coast Artillery, indicated after their respective names: Capt. Charles F. Parker, to the 30th Co.; 1st Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, to the 9th Co. (Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Major John McClellan and Capt. George F. Landers, Art. Corps, are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board at Governors Island, New York City, vice Major Anthony W. Vogdes and Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Art. Corps, relieved. (Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John R. Proctor, Jr., Art. Corps, from duty with the 56th Co., Coast Art., to take effect July 23, to Fort Monroe, Va. (July 18, D. P. R.)

Major Selden A. Day, Art. Corps, San Juan, will proceed to Mayaguez, P. R., for the purpose of investigating the alleged mutilating and subsequent shipment to New York City, of a certain \$3,000 in gold coin. (July 25, D. P. R.)

Capt. J. K. Cree and H. C. Schumm, Art. Corps, are detailed to act as judges at the annual encampment of the National Guard of Connecticut at Lyme, Conn., beginning August 12, 1901. (Aug. 6, D. E.)

Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Art. Corps, is detailed special inspector to investigate and report upon certain alleged irregularities in Post Exchange matters at that post, which have resulted in charges of fraudulent conduct being preferred against Capt. James E. Foyle, 11th Co. C. A. (Aug. 6, D. E.)

Major John McClellan, Art. Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, and will proceed to Fort Greble, and take station. (Aug. 6, D. E.)

The leave for fifteen days granted Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Art. Corps, is extended two days. (Aug. 2, D. E.)

Capt. William G. Haan, Art. Corps, is relieved from

duty as assistant secretary to the U. S. Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, to date July 4, 1901, and will proceed to join his proper company. (June 26, D. P. I.)

Capt. Cornelius de W. Wilcox, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 45th Co., Coast Art., and will remain unassigned until further orders. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank R. Lang, 9th Inf., will upon the expiration of sick leave report in that city to Capt. William B. Homer, Art. Corps, for recruiting duty. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. G. Peace, Art. Corps, is detailed adjutant, signal and engineer officer. (Fort Screven, Aug. 1.)

Capt. F. E. Harris, A. C., is assigned to command of 4th Co. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 1.)

Capt. E. McFarlane and J. J. Deloury, 74th Co., C. A., Fort Williams, have been promoted to sergeants.

Private E. H. F. Stevenson, 10th Band, Fort Warren, has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. Major J. W. Welby, A. C., is detailed school teacher. (Fort Banks, July 20.)

2d Lieut. Hartman L. Butler, Art. Corps, will join his company, the 6th Co., Coast Art., at Fort Monroe, Va. (July 29, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Geo. S. Banger, 15th Co., C. A., has been appointed sergeant major and assigned to duty at Fort Adams.

Private W. Zephyr, 84th Co., Fort Hamilton, and Sergt. C. McDonald, 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, have been promoted to sergeant major.

1st Lieut. J. Matson, A. C., is detailed in charge of construction work. (Fort Morgan, Aug. 1.)

Capt. F. Schroeder, 76th Co., C. A., Fort Banks, has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. A. B. Putnam, A. C., is detailed range officer. (Fort Banks, Aug. 2.)

2d Lieut. Henry H. Scott, Art. Corps (recently appointed with rank from May 8, 1901), is attached to the 8th Co., Coast Art., and will join at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 21, S. O. 159, July 10, 1901, H. Q. A., as directs Capts. George Blakely and William R. Smith, Art. Corps, to join their respective companies upon relief from duty at the U. S. M. A., Aug. 13, 1901, is amended so as to direct those officers to join their respective companies in time to relieve from their present duties Lieuts. William F. Stewart, Jr. and Robert E. Wyllie, Art. Corps, respectively, to enable the latter officers to comply with their orders to report at the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 15, 1901. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Ernest Hinds, from the 21st Co., Coast Art., to the 2d Batty, Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza, from the 63d Co., Coast Art., to the 94th Co., Coast Art. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, Art. Corps (promoted from 2d lieut., subject to examination), will report to Lieut. Col. John L. Tierman, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at Governor's Island, N. Y. City, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, is extended ten days. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers will report Aug. 15, 1901, to Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E., at the Army Building, New York City, for examination with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engineers: 1st Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Francis W. Clark, Art. Corps. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sergt. John Kasper, Art. Corps (appointed Aug. 2, 1901, from private, 91st Co., Coast Art.), will be sent to Jackson Barracks for duty. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

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H. Roots, Ark., for temporary duty, relieving Capt. William A. Raiborn, 29th Inf. (July 22, D. Mo.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for one month, to take effect when in the opinion of his post commander his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. W. M. Parker, 11th Inf. (Aug. 5, D. E.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCKIBBIN.

2d Lieut. John S. Chambers, 12th Inf., is transferred from Co. E to Co. D of that regiment, and will join latter company. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

1st Lieut. Robert Field, 14th Inf., will report to Col. William M. Van Horne, 29th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Corp. Orra H. Bloss, Co. I, 14th Inf., having qualified for civil appointment in the Custom House, Manila, will be honorably discharged the service by way of favor. (June 21, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. MOALE.

2d Lieut. A. E. Boyce, 15th Inf., is detailed ordnance and signal officer. (Madison Barracks, July 30.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

The leave granted Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William S. Bradford, 17th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at that post. (July 31, D. Cal.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

The C. O., Fort Columbus, will furnish a suitable escort, including a firing party, body bearers, and musician, to attend the funeral of the late Corp. Christopher B. O'Connor, Co. F, 18th Inf., to take place at 1st Mercer street, Jersey City, Aug. 10. (S. O. 181, Aug. 7, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Harris Pendleton, Jr., 18th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Fort Wood, N. Y., and report for duty. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Pendleton, Capt. John C. McArthur, 23rd Inf., will proceed to comply with his orders from the Headquarters of the Army. (Aug. 8, D. E.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Colonel Kline, 21st Inf., in regimental order dated Lipa, Batangas Province, Luzon, P. I., June 10, 1901, announces the death of 1st Lieut. Anton Springer, 21st Inf., who was killed near Lipa, P. I., that morning, while engaged in a hard fight with a large force of insurgents and says: "He participated in the Santiago campaign and in all of the hardest work of the regiment in the Philippines. Lieutenant Springer possessed to an unusual degree those qualities of heart and mind which endear one to his fellow man, and his loss will be remembered as one of the greatest that the regiment has ever sustained. His wife and child at home have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire regiment."

In a second regimental order dated Lipa, Province of Batangas, Luzon, P. I., June 12, Colonel Kline announces the death of Capt. W. H. Wilhelm, 21st Inf., from the effect of a wound received in a fight with insurgents on June 10, 1901. "His whole service," says Colonel Kline, "has been conspicuous for efficiency and conscientious devotion to every duty. At all times ready and anxious for active service, in which he displayed the highest order of courage and judgment, he was no less efficient as a staff officer. In his last fight, although largely outnumbered and operating over a most difficult ground, he kept his men perfectly in hand and when he fell, left them disposed in the best possible order. In his death the service loses on of its most valuable officers."

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Capt. E. O. C. Ord, 22d Inf., Benicia Barracks, Cal., will proceed to the general hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (July 22, D. Cal.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Herbert N. Royden, 26th Inf. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

2d Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, recently appointed and assigned to the 27th Inf., will proceed July 23, 1901, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty with his regiment. (July 22, D. P. R.)

Corps. P. P. Shea and M. Gelsburg, M., and F. Corrigan, B, 27th Inf., have been promoted to sergeants.

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. HOOTON.

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 28th Inf., is relieved of the temporary charge of the office of the inspector general of the department. (July 21, D. L.)

Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., is detailed as member of the general court martial appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (July 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel H. Fisher, 28th Inf. (July 26, D. Cal.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf., from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty. (Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Col. William M. Van Horne, 29th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Major F. Thorp, Art. Corps, relieved. (Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles H. Paine, 29th Inf. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

2d Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, Porto Rico Regiment, recently appointed, will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty. (July 29, D. P. R.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Col. Charles L. Davis (promoted from Lieutenant colonel, 11th Inf.), to the 5th Inf., to date from July 11, 1901, vice Comba, retired from active service; Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Whittley (promoted from major, 6th Inf.), to date from July 11, 1901, vice Davis, promoted to the 27th Inf.; Major Robert F. Ames (promoted from captain, 8th Inf.), to the 16th Inf., to date from July 11, 1901, vice Whittley, promoted; Major Robert N. Getty (promoted from captain, 1st Inf.), to the 1st Inf., to date from July 21, 1901, vice Pettit, detailed for service in the Inspector General's Department. The officers named will proceed to join their respective regiments. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: David H. Kinzie, from Lieutenant colonel to colonel, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art; George C. Greenough, from major to Lieutenant colonel, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art; Seiden A. Day, from major to Lieutenant colonel, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art; Edward Davis, from captain to major, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art; Joseph M. Calif, from captain to major, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art; Charles W. Hobbs, from captain to major, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art; Clement L. Best, from captain to major, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art; John D. C. Hoskins, from captain to major, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Field Art; Samuel A. Kephart, from 1st Lieutenant to captain, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 45th Co., Coast Art. Lieutenant Colonel Day will proceed to New York City for assignment to a station. Major Calif will remain on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Major Hobbs, upon the expiration of his present leave, will report to the commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. Major Best will report to the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers re-

cently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are announced:

George E. Lovell, 1st Lieut. of cavalry, to 7th Cav. Sam Van Leer, 1st Lieut. of cavalry to 15th Cav.

Alvan C. Gillem, 1st Lieut. of cavalry, to 14th Cav.

William B. Gracie, 1st Lieut. of infantry, to 27th Inf.

Harris Pendleton, Jr., 1st Lieut. of infantry, to 18th Inf.

Samuel A. Price, 1st Lieut. of infantry, to 28th Inf.

Bradley J. Wooten, 2d Lieut. of cavalry, to 7th Cav.

William H. Clopton, Jr., 2d Lieut. of cavalry, to 13th Cav.

Frank B. Edwards, 2d Lieut. of cavalry, to 4th Cav.

Archie Miller, 2d Lieut. of cavalry, to 2d Cav.

Orlando G. Palmer, 2d Lieut. of cavalry, to 7th Cav.

Fred H. Turner, 2d Lieut. of infantry, to 23d Inf.

William F. Rittier, 2d Lieut. of infantry, to 15th Inf.

Harry W. Gregg, 2d Lieut. of infantry, to 16th Inf.

Charles W. Barber, 2d Lieut. of infantry, to 2d Inf.

Campbell W. Flake, 2d Lieut. of infantry, to 27th Inf.

Edgar S. Stayer, 2d Lieut. of infantry, to 2d Inf.

Clarence M. Furay, 2d Lieut. of infantry, to 2d Inf.

Benjamin R. Wade, 2d Lieut. of infantry, to 10th Inf.

Lieutenants Lovell, Gillem, Gracie, and Wade will proceed to join their respective regiments. Lieutenants Van Leer, Clopton, and Miller will report to the commanding officer, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty. Lieutenant Pendleton will report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty. Lieutenants Price and Barber will report to the commanding officer, Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty at that post. Lieutenant Wooten will report to the commanding officer, Fort Caswell, N. C., for temporary duty. Lieutenants Edwards and Stayer will report to the commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty. Lieutenant Palmer will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for temporary duty. Lieutenant Turner will report to the commanding officer, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. Lieutenant Rittier will join his regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y. Lieutenant Gregg will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Cal., for temporary duty. Lieutenant Flake will join his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga. Lieutenant Furay will report to the commanding general, Dept. of the Mo., for temporary duty. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are announced: 2d Lieut. John K. Cowan (appointed from corporal, Co. B, 2d Inf.) to the 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jason M. Walling (appointed from private, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A.), to the 19th Inf., and will proceed to join the regiments to which assigned. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Norris Stayton, Art. Corps (recently appointed from corporal, 13th Co., Coast Art., with rank from May 8, 1901), is attached to the 5th Co., Coast Art., and will join at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments in the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed, with rank from May 8, 1901, are announced: 2d Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, to the 42d Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. John C. Ohnstad, to the 9th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Francis C. Ralston, Jr., to the 97th Co., Coast Art. Lieutenants Mitchell and Ralston will join the companies to which assigned. Lieutenant Ohnstad will report to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery are announced:

First Lieutenants promoted Captains. Louis R. Burgess, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 105th Co., Coast Art.

Wm. Chamberlain, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art.

Chas. P. Summerhall, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 106th Co., Coast Art.

Wm. M. Crukshank, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 5th Co., Coast Art.

Gordon G. Heiner, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art.

E. J. Timberlake, Jr., rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 72d Co., Coast Art.

Otho W. B. Farr, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 20th Co., Coast Art.

William F. Pence, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 99th Co., Coast Art.

James M. Williams, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 74th Co., Coast Art.

Dwight E. Aultman, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 100th Co., Coast Art.

Alston Hamilton, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art.

John C. Gilmore, Jr., rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 101st Co., Coast Art.

Rogers F. Gardner, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 102d Co., Coast Art.

Joseph L. Knowlton, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 103d Co., Coast Art.

Conway H. Arnold, Jr., rank July 1, 1901, assigned to Coast Art.

2d Lieutenants promoted to 1st Lieutenants.

Henry B. Farrar, rank May 8, 1901, assigned to 3d Batty, Field Art.

Clifton C. Carter, rank May 8, 1901, assigned to 4th Batty, Field Art.

Captains Burgess, Summerall, Crukshank, Pence, Williams, Aultman, and Gardner will join the companies to which assigned. Captains Chamberlain, Heiner, Hamilton, and Arnold will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders. Captain Timberlake will join his company in time to relieve 1st Lieut. Harry L. Steele, Art. Corps, from duty at Fort Greble, R. I., to enable the latter officer to report at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 15, 1901. So much of Par. 13, S. O. 152, July 1, 1901, as directs Captain (then 1st Lieutenant) Gilmore to proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., and join his company, is amended so as to direct him to join his company (the 101st) at Fort Totten, N. Y. Captain Knowlton, when relieved from recruiting service Aug. 25, 1901, will join the company to which assigned. (Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of chaplains, U. S. Army, are ordered: Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, from the 8th Inf. to the 13th Cav.; Chaplain William Colbert, from the 13th Cav. to the 8th Inf. Chaplain Hart will proceed to join the regiment to which he is transferred at Fort Meade, South Dakota; Chaplain Colbert will proceed to join the 8th Inf. in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Col. Albert L. Myer, 27th Inf., is transferred to the 11th Inf., and will join the latter regiment. (Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

RETIREEMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed on the retired list, to take effect upon the receipt of the order at the posts where they may be serving: Hosp. Steward Frederick G. Walters, U. S. A.; 1st Sergt. Peter J. Haze, Co. B, 2d Inf.; 1st Sergt. Frederick Mattes, Co. C, 22d Inf.; Sergt. Daniel Coleman, 20th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Peter Corrigan, 3d Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Shannon Keaton, Troop B, 9th Cav.; Corp. James Price, Troop B, 9th Cav. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. James B. Jackson, 7th U. S. Inf.; Capt. John C. F. Tillson, 14th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George F. Thorp, 2d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 23d U. S. Inf. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major John T. Van Orsdel, 7th Inf.; Capt. Edgar B. Walker, 8th Inf., A. C. S.

and Capt. Walter A. Bethel, A. J. A., recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, to report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Marion L. Mitchell, Co. L, 7th Inf., for the position of Post Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army. Major Van Orsdel will proceed from Fort Davis, Alaska, to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (July 15, D. Alaska.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Omaha, Neb., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Details for the board: Lieut. Col. David B. Wilson, 25th U. S. Inf.; Major John W. Pullman, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Paul F. Straub, asst. surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Robert C. Humber, 10th U. S. Inf., recorder. (Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Jared A. Smith, C. E.; Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, C. E.; Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E.; Major Robert J. Gibson, surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1901, for the competitive examination of lieutenants of the line of the Army with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engineers. The professional examination of the candidates for transfer will be conducted in accordance with a plan to be formulated by a board of officers appointed by Par. 1, S. O. No. 58, April 6, 1901, H. Q. A. The examination of each candidate should be written as well as oral, and the board is given discretionary authority in making its recommendations to take into consideration the general capacity, character, temperament, judgment, habits, and physical condition of the candidates. Each candidate will submit to the board a letter from his last C. O. setting forth his qualifications on the points above indicated. (Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

G. O. 124, 129, 131, 132, 133, 135 and 143, Division of the Philippines, relate to the trial of natives. G. O. 89 and 91, Department of Southern Luzon, relate to the same subject.

Capt. Leonard S. Goddard and 1st Lieut. Samuel Rizzo, 47th Inf., U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 36th Inf., U. S. V., will report to the Provost Marshal General, Manila, for duty. (June 26, D. P. I.)

2d Lieut. Richard K. Sutherland, 44th Inf., U. S. V., is, upon the request of the United States Philippine Commission, detailed and assigned as Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Bohol, to date June 26, 1901, vice 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, 44th Inf., U. S. V. (June 26, D. P. I.)

Major Edward C. Carey, 42d Inf., U. S. V. (captain, 20th U. S. Inf.), will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (June 26, D. P. I.)

Capt. Charles C. McLain, 47th Inf., U. S. V., is, upon the request of the United States Philippine Commission, detailed and assigned as Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Tayabas, to date June 26, 1901, vice 1st Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, 30th Inf. (June 26, D. P. I.)

Capt. C. S. Burns, 42d Inf., U. S. V., will report to the General Superintendent of Public Instruction, for duty in connection with the construction of school buildings. (June 24, M. G. P. L.)

The following having arrived at Manila on the transport Lawton, will report as indicated: Headquarters Third Battalion, and Companies K and L, 11th Inf., are assigned to the Department of the Visayas; Major William Bowen, surgeon, and Capts. Justus M. Wheate, James W. Madara and John S. Fogg, asst. surg., U. S. V., will report to the chief surgeon of the Division; Capt. W. Hoffner Winterberg, asst. surg., U. S. V., will accompany the battalion of the 11th Inf. into the Department of the Visayas. (June 24, D. P. I.)

Capt. Charles C. McLain, 47th Inf., U. S. V., will report to the secretary to the U. S. Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, for assignment to duty as treasurer of the Province of Tayabas, and treasurer of the Province of Bohol, respectively. (June 24, D. P. I.)

2d Lieut. Herman Hering, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Kilpatrick, and upon arrival of the transport at Manila, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (July 22, D. Cal.)

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

THE THREAT OF WAR.

It is satisfactory to find in a magazine so strictly devoted to the expression of civilian ideas as the "Atlantic Monthly" a presentation of the causes and influences that lead to war as intelligent as that contained in Brooks Adams's article in the August number on the "Reciprocity of the Alternative." If the title is not suggestive the article is, for its author shows by conclusive reasoning and abundant illustration that war is only an extreme phase of economic competition. It is the disturbance of the relations between nations or classes that produces war, not because of the existence of great military establishments, as shallow thinkers argue, but because civilization is always in movement. It was the commercial competition of France with Holland that set on foot the armies with which Turenne crossed the frontier in May, 1672, and opened the campaign "which is the point of departure for all subsequent European history down to Waterloo." This contest was merely an assertion of the natural law of self-defense, which led the great Minister of Finance, Colbert, to seek to secure through war what he found himself unable to obtain by the arts of peace, when France had but 500 or 600 of the 20,000 commercial vessels doing the traffic of the world and the Dutch owned 15,000 or 16,000. Worsted in the contest of commerce, and finding her supremacy in the counsels of the world threatened, France transferred the conflict to a field in which she believed herself to be still master. "The campaign was Colbert's campaign. He conducted it as a speculation to save the money already invested in trade, and to place France where she could profitably invest more." France failed, and then followed a period of nearly 150 years, almost half of which was consumed in wars, until Waterloo transferred the primacy to England.

Now the United States challenges the commercial supremacy, not only of England but of the principal Continental powers, having advanced toward a control of the world's markets between 1897 and 1901 at a rate which is startling. Europe is full of apprehension, and with reason, for the continuation of our commercial growth during another decade would mean her ruin. Mr. Adams presents sound arguments to show that Europe cannot permit this condition of things to continue if she has the strength to prevent it. Hence there is an inevitable drift toward collision with the United States, which, "lying like a colossus across the Western Continent, with her ports on either ocean, with China opposite, and South America at her feet," bars European expansion. So long as Europe continues armed the question of American economic supremacy will not be settled peacefully, upon America's own terms, as America is now organized. "There must be a compromise or war, or else America must be so strong that war is deemed too hazardous to be attempted."

In European eyes the United States offers the fairest prize to plunder that has been known since the sack of Rome, and, according to European standards she is, in the opinion of Mr. Adams, almost as unprotected as was Holland before Louis XIV.

The moral of all this is that if we are to become the modern sent of empire we must accept the dangers and the costs of greatness with its advantages. Every readjustment of the world's economic equilibrium has been accompanied by war; then why not the one we are now witnessing? We cannot conduct war as amateurs, as the English have discovered. Hence, according to Mr. Adams: "If Americans are determined to reject reciprocity in all its forms, to insist on their advantages, to concede nothing to the adversary; if, having driven in the knife, they mean to turn it in the wound, they should recognize that they are provoking reprisals in every form, and accept the situation with its limitations. To carry out an aggressive policy in some security, the United States needs 300,000 trained men whom she can put in the field in twenty days, with an ample reserve of officers and of material. She needs well-fortified coasts and colonies, and an effective transport service. More especially, she needs a navy. Judging by the example of England, who has always done her best to make her friendship of value, 100 battleships and armored cruisers, equipped and ready for sea, would hardly suffice."

"America enjoys no immunity from natural laws. She can pay for what she takes, or she can fight for it, but she cannot have the earth for nothing. Sooner or later the inexorable tribute will be exacted from her as it has been exacted from every predominant community, from the days of the grandeur of Babylon to those of the glory of London; for, since time began, no race has won for itself supremacy without paying a price in gold or blood to other-races as ambitious and almost as powerful as itself."

Comdr. J. B. Murdoch, U. S. N., takes the same view in an article published in the last number of the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute," in which he says: "Our Navy will probably be strong enough in 1905 to

enable the foreign policy of our Government to be carried into effect, but not in 1908, unless further increased. It seems as though the country were confronted with two alternatives. One is to give up the Monroe doctrine and all plans for controlling an interoceanic canal, the other to increase our armored fleet at a minimum rate of four vessels annually, with proportional increase of personnel." Commander Murdoch showed that the sea no longer separates us from foreign powers, but brings us in contact with them. It is a great natural highway reserved to the strongest, and this question of defense is a purely naval one. Hence, as he argues, our true defense against foreign aggression is in our Navy. He quotes extensively from the London "Speculator" in support of opinions similar to those advanced by him.

THE TURKISH VIEW OF COWARDICE.

The Sultan's decree of exile against the officers of the Army that broke the windows of the palace they were in trying to get out at the time of the recent earthquake in Turkey, brings up the interesting question of how far such acts of fear should be punished. In fact, our Paris contemporary, "La France Militaire," mentions an officer of high rank who has maintained that such displays of alleged cowardice are no more to be reprehended than lying. This officer, who is himself a model of military scrupulosity, admits that the man of war ought, of course, to respect his word and never fail in honor, but there are occasions, he points out, where it is not only praiseworthy not to tell the truth but where it is actually indispensable to conceal it, if only to deceive the enemy to give confidence to one's own troops.

Napoleon never had any scruples against proclaiming himself victorious, even when he had been half beaten. He did not fail in his bulletins to swell his effectiveness, to give inexact figures of his losses and of the losses of the enemy. He never hesitated to present matters in the light that would be the most favorable to the deceiving of the world. In the matter of bravery he had himself given many examples of signal courage, and while valuing highly this soldierly attribute he did not place it in the first rank of military virtues. He knew that bravery suffered eclipses, that the nerves have a part in the attitude one shows under fire, and that there are moments when the most intrepid feel "their old carcass shake," as one old warrior used to say.

So this French officer takes up the cudgels for the Turkish officers and inveighs against condemning pitilessly those who yield to a passing seizure of spirit attributable to some physiologic crisis. He cites an incident at the military camp of Chalons where an officer was killed instantly by a stroke of lightning, and another officer witnessing it was so overcome by the awfulness of the event that he fled and hid under a bed. Not even the intervention of brother officers was sufficient to make him come out from his retreat. The colonel was so moved by this display of fear that he had the man dismissed.

While freely admitting the susceptibility of men to sudden impulses, in a sense beyond their control, still, severe discipline, bringing with it the fear of punishment, can create in them habits of body and mind that in time come to be second nature and instincts in a certain sense new. The danger of yielding to these momentary feelings lies in the results that may flow from a panic and the force of example. One man by losing his grip before the enemy may endanger a whole army. It was probably with this feeling that the Sultan found his officers' state of mind in the face of an earthquake reprehensible. Still, there are acts of seeming cowardice that are really the manifestations of the most commendable prudence. One can conceive of no better time for a person to seek to leave a building than during an earthquake, and unless the act of the Turkish officers compromised the safety of others it is hard to see the justice of the Sultan's order of exile. It may be that this punishment will in the end be injurious to the Turkish Army, for there is always a cleanly marked line between cowardice and prudence.

One needs but to read the accounts of the foolhardiness of British officers who in South Africa thought the highest duty of the soldier was rashly to disdain cover and make himself an unprotected mark for the enemy's bullets. One of the excellent results of the Boer war has been to dignify the style of fighting that Washington tried in vain to beat into the thick head of General Braddock before he fell at the hands of the Indians. The battle of Colenso, in which General Buller's forces were thrown back in confusion, was the first battle in history in which the defeated army never got a sight of their adversaries. That victory of the burghers was the apotheosis of the Indian fighting style. It has never been condemned since, while the British have been continually blamed for clinging to the old manner of exposing themselves.

We have been told that at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, some Volunteers laughed when they saw the Regulars, in crossing the Aguadores, stoop so low that they brushed the water. This was the first battle those Volunteers had ever seen, and they had the book ideas of solid columns of erect men marching grandly upon the enemy. Before the day was over they changed their minds considerably about the value of cover. It was even alleged against a certain Volunteer officer that while his command was halted for hours in the Bloody Trail he had, in sitting down to rest, taken refuge be-

hind some improvised shelter. Since the Boer war, and the elevation of shelter-seeking into such a science as the world had never known before, it is seen that the Volunteer officer's action was as wise as that of the Regulars when they ducked crossing the ford.

The rule of our French contemporary is this: To expose oneself is good only when it is indispensable; to shield oneself is good because it is useful.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARTILLERY.

On Wednesday of this week the Secretary of War authorized another one-sixth promotion in the Artillery Corps to be made, to date from the 1st of August, or just one month from the date of the last increase. It had not been expected by even the most optimistic of the officers of the corps that the 1,802 men required for this increase could be obtained prior to Aug. 15, but the endeavors of the recruiting officers have been crowned with success. Officers of the Adjutant General's Department now believe that the Artillery Corps will be fully recruited by October 1.

We congratulate the Artillery officers on the fact that their promotion has not been delayed as long as it promised to be. As it is, an officer who was appointed an additional second lieutenant a little over four years ago, June 11, 1897, and a full second lieutenant three years and one-half ago, now becomes a captain.

Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, who becomes lieutenant colonel, served in the Civil War, entering as second lieutenant of the 3d Artillery, Nov. 18, 1861, after serving for a few months as private in a New York regiment of volunteers. He won two brevets in that war for "gallant and meritorious services," one at Olustee and the other during the engagements preceded by the surrender of Lee's Army. Major Abner H. Merrill, who becomes lieutenant colonel, was studying at the Military Academy during the Civil War, receiving his appointment as second lieutenant June 18, 1866. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, as is William Ennis who is also to be promoted to lieutenant colonel. Colonel Ennis was graduated from the Academy in 1864 in season to secure brevets for "gallant and meritorious services" at Franklin and Nashville. He also served with the volunteers during the Spanish War as lieutenant colonel and chief of ordnance.

The new majors are to be Capts. Henry L. Harris, Arthur Murray (1874), William E. Birkhimer (1870), Thomas R. Adams (1867), and John A. Lundeen (1873). All of these are graduates of the Military Academy of the dates following their names; Harris and Adams are graduates of the Artillery School and the others honor graduates of that institution. Murray has served most satisfactorily in the Philippines as colonel of the 43d Vol. Inf., and Birkhimer was a volunteer soldier in the Civil War before his appointment to the Military Academy, so that his service really dates from 1864. He has also won honor for himself as colonel of the 28th U. S. Inf., serving in the Philippines.

Lieut. James A. Shipton, who has served as captain of the 41st Inf., and major, 47th Inf., has excited some hostility among the Volunteers which has taken shape in complaints as to the management of his command. These are being unofficially examined by the Secretary, but we have no doubt that the result will be his promotion to captain. With him will be promoted 1st Lieutenants Adrian S. Fleming (1895), Brooke Payne (1895), Harry F. Jackson (1896), Robert E. Callan (1896), William S. Guignard (1896), Edwin Landon (1896), Clarence H. McNeil (1896), Joseph P. Tracy (1896), Lloyd England (1896), James W. Hinkley, Jr. (1896), Percy M. Kessler (1896), Johnson Hagedorn (1896), George T. Patterson (1896), Frank K. Fergusson (1896), Robert S. Abernethy (1897), Edwin O. Sarratt (1897), Albert T. Bowley (1897), Bertram C. Gilbert (1897), and Lawrence S. Miller (1897). All of these are graduates of the Military Academy of the dates following their names. Lloyd England has served as captain of the 11th Vol. Cav. in the Philippines, and Robert S. Abernethy as major of the 36th Vol. Inf. The failure to promote Lieutenant Shipton will add to this list the name of Winfield S. Overton (1897).

Under the fourth increment of 1,802 men to the Artillery Corps and the promotions resulting therefrom it will not now be possible to say which second lieutenants in the corps will be advanced to first lieutenants. The two last one-sixth promotions, dating from May 8 and July 1 respectively, have caused the promotion of all the second lieutenants of the corps except those who hold rank only from Feb. 2, 1901. As there are yet about ninety vacancies to be filled by appointment in this grade to rank from that date, and as the officers appointed to fill those vacancies will have to take rank among themselves and those already in the Service ranking from Feb. 2 as to length of prior commissioned service, it follows that the War Department cannot now make the necessary promotions to fill the vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant caused by the last increment.

MORE OFFICERS FOR THE NAVY NEEDED.

The most important matter now before the Navy Department which will have to be settled prior to the meeting in December of Congress relates to the recommendations to be made looking for an increase in the commissioned personnel of the Navy. For some time it has been only too evident to the officials at the Navy Department that some steps would sooner or later have to be taken that the Naval Service may secure a necessary increase of officers. On August 13 about

sixty applicants for admission to the Naval Academy will appear before the Civil Service Commission in various parts of the country, and on the 2d of September others will take the required examination at Annapolis. It is hoped that the Academy will be filled to the limit allowed by law when the fall term begins. At the present time there are one hundred and twenty vacancies in the grade of ensign, which there is no way to fill. Instead of decreasing it is estimated at the Navy Department that, unless some relief is afforded by Congress, these vacancies will increase from year to year.

The Navy was never in such great need of officers as it is at the present time. New ships are being finished and it is certain that additional vessels will be authorized for construction by the next Congress. In fact a comprehensive program for increasing the strength of the Navy has been tentatively mapped out by the Secretary of the Navy and his advisers. The next question is, where are the officers to come from. The Department is even now at its wits' end to find the necessary commissioned quota for the San Francisco and the Illinois, which are practically in readiness to be placed in commission. Very probably Mr. Long will urge, in this connection, the plan of giving each Senator an appointment to the Naval Academy as is now the law for West Point, and also having many additional appointments placed to the credit of the President. This would seem to be the only feasible manner in which the Corps of Cadets could be increased. Naturally, this important question will have to be settled by the Naval Committees of Congress, and there has already been some correspondence between the Department and some of the prominent members of those committees.

MAKING THE GUARD GROTESQUE.

A correspondent writes us as follows regarding the story in the papers that Miss Edith Ames, a guest of Mrs. Yates, wife of Governor Yates of Illinois, had been appointed an honorary colonel and would command a regiment of State troops at review:

"It is about time to stop this sort of business, which not only makes a toy of a very important institution of our country, but injects into it a spirit of toadism and snobbery that is entirely un-American. In Europe it is common to make little girls and boys of the royal or aristocratic families commanders of regiments, and the poor fools who carry the guns are tickled to death with the honor that is done them [sic]. But in this country we are taught that honor goes to merit only, and we believe it, notwithstanding the many shocks our credulity receives."

We thank our correspondent for calling our attention to a subject to which we intended to refer some time ago, when the Governor of Georgia was reported to have made a woman an honorary officer of the State military forces. Irrespectively entirely of the objections to snobbery and toadism, it is enough to call attention to the unwise character of such proceedings. The National Guard is a body of State troops whose duty is, when domestic trouble gets beyond the control of the police, to restore order. Respect of the public for the Guardsmen is one of the strongest factors operating to make their work effective. If the governors of the States use their troops in a way to bring them into ridicule, or appear to consider them a toy for social purposes, the inevitable result will be the weakening of military influence upon those elements in the community in whom it is a part of good policy to keep a wholesome regard for the soldiery.

There is absolutely nothing to be gained by this introducing of female officers into the Guard. It is difficult at the best to give to a body of local soldiery much weight with those with whom they come into contact in the ordinary course of business, and nothing should be done to lessen the influence they now have. The National Guard in the Western States has never been conspicuous for its discipline and good conduct, and it would be more seemly if the governors should busy themselves with improving the discipline of their military establishments and raising the public estimate of it.

PHILIPPINE MAIL SERVICE SLOW.

We have received from a subscriber, an officer stationed at Camp Jasaan, Island of Mindanao, P. I., a complaint about the irregular mail service from which he has been suffering. His letter was dated June 20, on which day he received copies of the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 16 and April 6. For ten weeks previously he had not received any copies of the Journal. Other mail, he writes, suffers the same way. We have before expressed surprise that steps are not taken to improve the mail facilities in the Archipelago. The subsidence of the insurrection no longer leaves the old excuse of hostilities for mail delays, which must now suggest incompetence or indifference to the legitimate needs of the soldiers.

We have before pointed out that in the conditions in which modern warfare is carried on the soldier of to-day is entitled to a reasonable communication with home. The old days of isolation, before the invention of telegraph, cable, telephone and steam, when months of heart-breaking silence were the expected lot of the soldier, have passed away, or should have passed away, even in the distant Philippines. Such irregularities in the mail service there as we often receive complaints of do not reflect any credit upon our administration of the government of the islands.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY.

The Brooklyn "Times" on July 30 published a story about the organization of a great Roman Catholic federation to secure legislation favorable to Catholic interests. Among the grievances which have led to the preliminary steps towards such an organization, according to the "Times," are the Protestant status of the Philippine Commission and the small number of Catholic chaplains in the Navy. The Philippine Commission is said to be the latest grievance and the one to bring about the plans for a federation. There is no Catholic on that commission, although the Islanders are Catholics. The three Catholic chaplains by whom the "Times" says that faith is represented in the Navy are not sufficient for the Catholics, who are reported to feel they are entitled to seven at least. One of the first acts of the National Federation will be to push legislation to increase the number of Catholic chaplains.

Congressman Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, who last session introduced a bill for the increase of Navy chaplains, is expected to have the handling of a similar bill at the next session of Congress which will call for ten more chaplains. The "Times" has the bill already practically passed and signed, and says assurances have been given that four of the ten additional chaplains to be provided by the bill will be Catholics. This is not the first time we have been told of combined religious influence in national legislation, the story seeming to be as perennial in its appearance as seacoast yarns about the sea serpent. Without any legislation whatever there has been a striking change in the religious character of the chaplaincies in National Guard regiments of New York City. Before the Spanish War the Irish regiment, the 69th, was considered the sole field for a Catholic chaplain. Since the war the 8th and the 12th New York have had Catholic chaplains, men who did such excellent work in war camp duty that all sectarian lines were wiped out in the relations between the men and their spiritual adviser.

Probably Catholics would point to such an incident as recently arose in Manila involving a mother abbess as proof of the wisdom and justice of having their faith represented on the commission. Litigation arose over property controlled by the mother abbess of the monastery of Santa Clara, in the Sampaloo district. The Manila "Times" says the nun was cited to appear in person in court, but positively refused on the ground that by her holy vow she was prevented from leaving the convent. The opposing lawyer and the Judge have declared she must appear, and her contention is expected eventually to come before the civil commission.

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The Dowager Empress Frederick, mother of the German Emperor, died on Aug. 5 at Cronberg, after a long illness. She was the eldest daughter of the late Queen Victoria and was a woman of great force of mind, the most intellectual of the Queen's family. The depth of her mind and the diversity of her mental attainments were the amazement and delight of all men who met her—scientists, statesmen, artists and theologians. She was a passionate lover of all the arts and was skilled with the brush and famous as a sculptor. She herself remodeled one of the most celebrated of the statues of her husband, the Emperor Frederick. Her first child was the present Emperor, and when he grew up frequent quarrels brought about an estrangement from his mother which only the shadows of impending death were able to dispel. The Kaiser was at her bedside and held her hand as she died. The Empress was a bitter enemy of Bismarck and aided in bringing about his retirement in return for his attempt to keep her husband from taking the throne after the death of the old Emperor William. Her death is said to have been due to dropsy, brought on by cancer. Of her other children, besides the German Emperor, five are living. They are Charlotte, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, who married Princess Irene of Hesse; Victoria, Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe; Sophia Dorothea, Duchess of Sparta; Margaret, Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse. Two sons, Sigismund and Waldemar, are dead. Her funeral is set for Aug. 13.

The following despatch was sent by the President:

Washington, August 6.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty Wilhelm II., German Emperor, Berlin:

I learn with deep sorrow of the death of your Majesty's beloved mother, the Dowager Empress and Queen Frederick. Her noble qualities have endeared her memory to the American people, in whose name and in my own I tender to your Majesty heartfelt condolence.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

HEALTH WARNING FOR OFFICERS.

Dr. A. C. Bernays, one of the leading physicians of St. Louis, Mo., said that the recent death of Wayman C. McCreery, the famous amateur billiardist, was caused by his too suddenly bringing down his weight by excessive golf playing. The illness of General Wood, though it may not be a similar case, presents points of resemblance and becomes an excellent lesson for Army officers, especially in these times when they so often have to give up the activities of the field for sedentary work as a civil official of one kind or another.

Dr. Bernays said: "The time when men are approaching or passing their half-way milestone of life's journey is the critical time which turns the vital tide either for or against continued health and longevity. Wayman McCreery was fifty-one years old. During the two years preceding last winter he accumulated flesh rather rapidly. From his youth McCreery had been an athlete and a patron of outdoor and indoor sports and pastimes. In the fall of 1900 he was advised to reduce his weight. Then McCreery took to what might be termed strenuous golfing. Last May he shocked me by telling me he had taken off thirty-eight pounds. I do not think there is a more dangerous thing for a man of fifty or more to do than to change radically his mode of life, in any way, that will comprehend more work either physically or mentally. In any event, do not take off weight rapidly."

General Wood thus explained his illness: "Where I caught typhoid I do not know. All my life I have played football, rode horseback and lived an active life in the open air. Two years ago I fell into this executive work, which has held me down to a desk. In this time my weight ran up to 230 pounds. I found I required exercise. I began to play the popular Cuban

handball game on a court 200 feet by 60 feet. I played this game by the hour without feeling it and reduced my weight to 197 pounds. Then the typhoid fever got me and here I am."

Mr. McCreery's sudden death carries more than ordinary weight when we come to compare it with the lives of such Army officers as are called to office, duties in administering our new possessions, for they change radically, not only the nature of their work, but climate also. Either one of these changes coming to men approaching fifty are fraught with serious consequences; and taken together they are very likely to contribute a grave menace to health unless care is taken. As the St. Louis case shows, such care should be exercised as well in getting rid of the effects of sedentary work.

EX-SECRETARY CHANDLER OBJECTS.

The daily papers state that ex-Secretary Chandler wrote to the Navy Department July 15 complaining of criticisms on him to be found in Admiral Evans's book, "A Sailor's Log." All that we find in the Admiral's book that can be supposed to relate to Mr. Chandler is the following:

A certain fellow, who had been elected a delegate to a political convention, was nominated to be light-house keeper as a reward, but was found so disreputable on examination that I refused to pass him. I would not submit to dictation in my duties by a set of men quite as disreputable as the suggested keeper, and on this issue I was detached and placed on waiting orders. Report was made to the Secretary of the Navy that I was interfering with political conditions in the Fifth District, and without asking a word of explanation from me, I was punished by being relieved and placed on reduced pay. It was, of course, a gross injustice, and caused no end of comment in the newspapers; but I took it as quietly as possible, and have always felt contented that I was not personally known to the man who could so far degrade the high office he held. The Navy had in some ways degenerated into a job lot, at least in the eyes of those who used it for their own purposes, and was sometimes let to a very low bidder.

Finding myself on the beach, as it were, because I had done so, and knowing that I would not have employment again during the time of the Administration then in power, I asked for leave for a year, with permission to leave the United States. In the absence of the Secretary of the Navy the request was granted, and I was busy making preparations to enjoy it, when a telegram came from the Secretary revoking my leave and again placing me on waiting orders. I was really of more importance than I had considered myself, and I must be made to feel my punishment. However, I had felt the sting of insects before in my life, and did not consider them of much importance.

When the Administration had changed, and Mr. W. C. Whitney, the prince of Secretaries, had taken his place as Secretary of the Navy, there was a sense of relief among us all. After he had been in office but a few weeks he sent for me, and telling me frankly what the reports against me as Inspector of the Fifth District had been, heard what I had to say in reply. I was immediately ordered to resume my duties in Baltimore.—"A Sailor's Log," pp. 222-4.

The June number of the "Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute" is an interesting and valuable one. It opens with the lecture delivered at Newport a year ago by Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., on "Some Points in Coast Defense Brought Out by the War With Spain." He shows that at the outbreak of that war we were much better prepared for harbor defense than the frightened denizens of our Atlantic States imagined, while the Spaniards were much less prepared for attack than they were given credit for being. There was no lack of guns or ammunition, and mines were abundant. But this is from the Navy point of view, which is that the true coast defense is our sea-going fleet. "So convinced am I," says Captain Goodrich, "of the efficiency of our present fortifications that I am ready to go on record at this moment as believing that if no more guns were mounted than are actually mounted no power in existence or that may arise in the next twenty years would venture on a naval demonstration against any one of our principal seaports." It would be interesting to learn what our Army engineers have to say to this. "Our need of Fighting Ships," by Comdr. J. B. Murdoch, U. S. N., which follows in this magazine, is a fitting sequence to the argument of Captain Goodrich. Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., discusses the "Training of Seamen," and the address of Assistant Secretary Hackett before the War College appears in full. "The Naval Campaign of Lissa," by W. Laird Clowes, letters from Admiral Kempff, U. S. N., and Lieut. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., and the editorial departments complete this number of the "Proceedings."

The Navy Department has received reports from Rear Admiral Silas Casey of drills and exercises carried on by the Iowa and Wisconsin from the time of leaving San Francisco until their arrival at this port, July 23, 1901. Admiral Casey makes the following remarks: "Fleet boat drill was held on July 17 and 18. While the drill of July 17 was good, the drill of the 18th showed marked improvement. While under way from Port Angeles to Bremerton, when the two ships were exercised in fleet maneuvers, and although this was the first time the ships had exercised together, they held their positions exceedingly well. During the short time that the ships were in company at Port Angeles there was a marked improvement in the appearance of the ships, their crews and in their drills and exercising, showing the benefit of keeping ships in company." Reports from commanding officers of ships show that the exercises were very beneficial.

A snake story comes from the Boston Navy Yard to the effect that a large cobra is roaming at large on the U. S. S. Newark, and two shipkeepers declare they have seen the snake three times during the past week. The report of the presence of the cobra has caused much uneasiness among the men who work on the Newark, who on Aug. 8 made formal application to the commandant of the Navy yard for permission to catch the snake. They proposed to take on board a musical instrument and charm the snake, in this way enticing him to come out and submit to capture.

At a public auction at the Morse Iron Works, New York City, Aug. 5, the Army transport McPherson was sold for \$18,700 to E. H. Parsons, of Baltimore, and it was understood that he was represented the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The transport Terry was knocked down to Miles E. Barry, general manager of the Chicago and Muskegon Transportation Company, for \$19,600.

FILIPINO CRIMES.

Recent General Orders from the Division of the Philippines publish the proceedings of military commissions for the trial of a number of natives charged with murder and other crimes. The following were some of the cases: Julian Confesor, native, while holding the respective offices of presidente and vice-presidente of the Pueblo of Cabatuan, during a portion of which time he was under oath of allegiance to the Government, systematically exerted his individual energies and official functions in comforting and assisting insurgents by supplying them with information, money and needed supplies. General orders were issued by him to the police to abstract arms from the American soldiers where opportunity presented itself, to kill American soldiers where they could be individually isolated from their companions, and specifically it is shown that he caused two of the policemen of his pueblo to assassinate Private George O. Hill, 18th U. S. Inf., and then sent the rifle of the dead soldier to the insurgents.

In the case of Elias Agpalo, native, it is shown that the accused entered the house of one Severino Amigable; that shortly thereafter women's screams were heard issuing from this house, and, upon a neighbor entering to ascertain the cause, he saw the accused with a bloody bolo in his hands and Severino Amigable, his wife, Diega, and his eighteen year old daughter lying dead on the floor and hacked with bolo cuts. This neighbor himself was then attacked by accused with his bolo, wounded upon the shoulder and arm and immediately thereafter accused fled.

In the case of Faustino Mago and Fortunato Abanlog, natives, it appears that the former was the leader and the latter a member of an armed band of outlaws which, on or about Dec. 11, 1899, sequestered and murdered by stabbing with daggers one Santiago Ramos, suspected of being an American spy.

Fulgencio Bascos, native, captured at the muzzle of his rifle one Miguel Barrientos, vice-presidente of Vilasis, and then forced by threats and blows a lad of seventeen years of age to shoot his victim from behind, at a range of some twenty feet, from the effects of which shot the deceased then and there died.

Querino Biday was one of a band of five armed outlaws, who seized and carried off from the sitio of Taririg, Camarines Sur, one Donicio Noqui, who was subsequently accused of being a Macabebe and American spy, and, upon his denial, the accused plunged a dagger into his heart.

In the case of Pedro Marcado, Victoriano de O'Campo, Martin Gamboa and Magno Simbulan, natives, who were jointly tried, it appears that in obedience to the orders of a local outlaw or guerrilla chief, these accused, while following the usual avocations of peace, kidnapped a Macabebe because he was "working for the Americans," and, taking him beyond the sight of the passers-by, stabbed him to the heart with a dagger. Armed followers of the chief stood by to witness the execution.

Isidro Velasco, native, sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment, the leader of a band of outlaws, caused to be consummated the killing by hanging of Manuel Tandoc, Biviana Mandap, his wife, and Benigno Tandoc and Valentino Tandoc, their children, on the accusation that they "told too many tales." On another occasion the accused and his band kidnapped and kept as prisoner one Vincente Mamerto, at or near Aguilar, Pangasinan, and it is shown that they robbed another native of some twelve head of cattle.

Marcelino Ferrer, Domingo Ferrer, Serapio de los Santos and Francisco Reyes, natives, in company with an armed band of outlaws on the 17th day of November, 1899, seized, bound and carried off from his work in the rice fields, one Eduardo Ferrer, conveyed him to an isolated spot in the woods, and there murdered him with bolas. The accused were sentenced to be hung, but this was commuted to imprisonment for life.

In the case of Juan Aganon, Cosme Salmos, Antonio Taguinaldo, Juan Pargaragan, Cecilio Manavis and Fausto Manavis, prompted by the secret accusations of the Katipunans to the effect that their victim was an American spy, lured Esteban Versosa, chief of police of the Pueblo of Pura, Province of Tarlac, to the outskirts of the town on the pretext of necessity for visiting his guard and there boloed him to death. They were all sentenced to be hung.

One of the most brutal crimes yet recorded was the following: Feliciano Abex, native, as a member and leader of a band of outlaws, armed with spears, palma brava clubs, and daggers of hard wood, invaded the house of one Andres Justiano, at the Pueblo of Pamplona, bound and carried off the whole family there residing, consisting of eleven human beings, among whom were two infants in arms, a small girl about one year of age and an aged woman. The accused caused three men of this party to be tied to a tree and in the presence of one of them, who was father and brother of the other two, respectively, ordered these two to be killed by blows with palma brava clubs and stabbing with wooden daggers. This being done, the father himself was similarly attacked but subsequently survived his wounds. It is shown that the accused himself, in the presence of the mothers of the children, stabbed one infant four months of age through and through with a wooden dagger, killed with a club and a kick on the head another infant one and one-half years of age, broke the neck of an aged woman by a blow with a palma brava club; likewise killed a small girl one and one-half years of age; tied to a tree and struck on the head and neck with a club. Valeria Justiano, after first striking her infant in arms and breaking its collar bone and striking her small son on the head, from the effects of which he carries a deep scar three inches long. Of the eleven victims, six were killed outright and four dangerously wounded until believed to be dead. No motive other than feud existing between accused and this family arising about a dispute over a dog and the looting of the house of portable property, appears of record to account for this most hideous and barbarous crime. The murderer was justly sentenced to be hung on July 26.

Oracon, a Moro, in retaliation for a personal chastisement inflicted by a Spaniard upon accused, about two weeks before the crime, for some dereliction of duty or service, entered the house of the Spaniard in the night time and cut and stabbed him and his servant to death with many blows of a kris. The native was hung.

Teribio Ramirez, native, was one of a band of armed outlaws which entered the house of one Antonio Echevarria, at Naro, Masbate, on August 14, 1900, robbed it of valuables, conveyed eleven occupants to the beach and there murdered them with sabres, bolas and clubs and then tied up the dead bodies in sacks and threw them into the sea. He personally killed one of

the victims and gave orders that the bodies should be disposed of in the above manner. The only motive shown of record is that of robbery. The native was sentenced to be hung.

Pedro Abad Santos, native, was the adjutant, secretary and adviser of General Hizon, the insurgent political military governor of Pampanga Province, having "command of everything" therein, and the military authority of accused arose from this connection. He was present at the barrio of San Rafael during the month of May, 1900, together with two insurgent officers of the line, Lieutenant Eusebio Rojas and Captain Isabell del Rosario, the last being in command of the detachment of insurgent troops there stationed. A native, Leoncio Torres, was brought a prisoner before these three officers, charged with being an American spy, and by them condemned to death by burying alive. The victim, with arms bound behind him, begged Santos for mercy and was answered by a blow, which knocked him down, and an order to the soldiers to take him out and bury him, which was done. Santos also threatened with death one Florentino Pamintuan, presidente of Angeles, who had been kidnapped by order of General Hizon and held to ransom in the sum of 9,000 pesos, and not until the full sum was paid did the prisoner gain his liberty. Santos gets 25 years' imprisonment.

OUR BLACK HORSE CAVALRY.

In an article on "Modern Cavalry Training" in "Harper's Weekly" for Aug. 10, Fritz Morris says: "The troop known as the 'Black Horse Cavalry' at Fort Myer, Virginia, contains men who are believed to be the finest riders in America. Thousands of Washington society people go out to witness their weekly exhibition drills, and are not only interested, but excited, for there is nothing more thrilling than a drill with the vigor, snap and precision that are characteristic of our American cavalry. Beginning with the simpler evolutions of the troop, these 'Black Horse' troopers go through the 'School of the Troop' at all gaits with equal precision and a marvellous uniformity. As in some of the European armies, all American cavalrymen are dragoons, that is to say, they are trained to fight both mounted and dismounted. While dashing down the drill-ground, doing some intricate movement, the troop is given the command 'dismount to fight on foot,' and in a couple of seconds the men are in an infantry skirmish-line, and their horses are being led to the rear, at a full gallop, by the No. 4 of each set of fours. The skirmish-line advances, firing 'volleys by platoons,' by squads,' firing at will,' etc. Upon arriving at the proper distance 'magazine rapid fire' is ordered, and finally the imaginary enemy is charged and captured. Then follow the exhibitions of individual horsemanship—jumping over hurdles and fences, and covering ditches and stone walls. A most interesting feature of the drill at Fort Myer is the training of the horses and their use by the troopers as a shelter from the enemy's fire. At the command of the captain, a word from each trooper, and the horses go down without a quiver, and lie at full length on the ground, while the troopers fire with carbine and revolver from behind their shelter, and with the weapons resting on the horses backs. Another word of command, the firing ceases, the horses are all standing, the trooper in the saddle, awaiting further instructions.

"For the Musical Ride the arena is cleared, and from one of the entrances, at the extreme end, the band rides in, followed by the entire troop, now dressed in full review uniform, and slowly circle around the inclosure. The entry is made in pairs, dividing to the opposite sides of the ground, the horses keeping time to the music, and moving as a unit, turning, wheeling, halting, taking up the trot, the gallop, and the charge, with the accuracy, regularity and mechanical precision of clock-work. At the entrance end the leaders wheel about and break into a canter, which is followed by all, while a number of fancy movements are gone through with—crossing and counter-crossing, forming stars, forming the figure eight, the ladies chain, circling around each other, and so on, until the spectators are worked up to the highest enthusiasm. When these figures are finished the troop draws up in two files at the end of the arena, and charges at full gallop, cheering and yelling, and only halting within a few inches of the wall at the other end of the arena, when it seems that every rider's neck will be broken by the collision."

FRENCH SUBMARINES.

The French submarine boats at Cherbourg now rapidly approaching completion are to have double motors, enabling them, like the Narval, to proceed under steam or by electricity. They will not be submersibles, like the Narval, but true submarines, with something of an enlarged range of action, being up to a certain point autonomous, and having the power of plunging more rapidly than the submersible type. The Narval in recent trials covered 260 miles between Cherbourg and St. Malo in forty hours, and 90 miles on the return, making in all 350 miles, of which she was towed 30 under water, and the accumulators were charged twice during surface steaming. On arriving at Cherbourg the petroleum was not exhausted, and firing the torpedoes showed that the tubes had received no damage. Owing to complaints of the exhausting effects of submersion on the crew a trial has lately been made, Dr. Gibrat, a medical officer of the French Navy, being in the boat. It is said to have been proved conclusively that the strain was far too much for the men. The close confinement and the want of fresh air produced nausea and exhaustion, and the men are said to have been completely unnerved. Otherwise the boat has given satisfactory results.

Describing the recent operations of the Gustave Zede the French papers state that she left Toulon under the command of Lieutenant Jobard, convoyed by the Utile, and arrived off Ajaccio at 6 o'clock in the morning, the tug having kept out of sight. The Zede was then submerged, except for the periscope, and to some extent it was possible to discern the positions of the ships at anchor in the harbor. Two hours later the cruisers and torpedo boats came out at full speed, and the Zede, which was lying on the surface at the time, had to plunge to escape observation. An attack was then made upon the Charles Martel, which was said to have been torpedoed. The Zede afterwards returned to Toulon. The correspondent of the "Temps" said that after discharging its torpedo the Zede had to rise, and was under fire at short range, which would inevitably have destroyed her. She sought to plunge, but almost ran upon the ram of the Jaureguiberry, and would have been cut in two but for the clever handling of the battleship. In regard to the question of habitability, it

is confessed that there were difficulties, but the "Temps" believes that the crew came out into the open air from time to time while the vessel was floating on the surface.

The London "Engineer" says: "In the first place the Jaureguiberry had to turn to avoid ramming the precious submarine; in the second, the descriptions, if at all correct, indicate that the submarine would have annihilated herself in the attack. Finally, there is little reason to suppose that the torpedo boats could not have got the fleet just as easily, and without loss, the night before. Or they might have watched, followed, and attacked the next night. The superfluity of the submarine is the point the enthusiasts so forget."

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., August 7, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: This office is in receipt from the Rev. Thos. J. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University of America, of \$270, in currency, which was received by him from a soldier in the Philippines, who desires that the amount be placed to the credit of the Conscience Fund, and that it be acknowledged in the Army and Navy Journal as a contribution to that fund. This office has no funds with which to pay advertisements, and this letter is simply to advise you of the request of the remitter. The only means that this office has of making acknowledgments of these contributions, when received from anonymous sources, is through the public press.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS,

Treasurer of the United States.

We are also in receipt of the following, forwarded to us by Col. A. S. Kimball, Asst. Q. M. G., Acting Q. M. G., U. S. A.:

The Catholic University of America, Office of the Rector, Washington, D. C.

August 5, 1901.

The Quartermaster, U. S. A., War Department: Dear Sir.—The enclosed amount, \$270, has been sent to me from a soldier in the Army in the Philippines. He asks that I send it to the Quartermaster's Corps of the United States Army, and desires it to be placed in the Conscience Fund, with a request that it be acknowledged in the Army and Navy Journal as a contribution to this fund. I am simply the agent through whose hands this money passes, in order that it may be safely returned to the Government, as it seems to be owed to the Quartermaster's Department by this soldier, who is unwilling to have his name appear in the matter. Will you also send an acknowledgment of this money to me, that I may send it to the one who is the first intermediary in this matter.

I am, yours very truly,

THOMAS J. CONATY.

COAL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Apropos of recent instructions issued by the Q. M. Department, U. S. A., to Major Hyde, Depot Q. M. at Nagasaki, to make efforts to obtain better coal for the U. S. transports than that now obtained in Japan, the Manila "Times" obtained an interview from Lieut. Charles H. Burrill, chief of the mining bureau at Manila, in which he is quoted as saying that there is no reason why the coal mines of the Philippines cannot be put into condition in six months' time to supply all of the coal required for the transport service of the United States. Mines in the islands of Batan, Mindoro, Samar, Negros, Masbate and Cebu are capable of producing in a very short period a quality of coal vastly superior to the Japanese coal; and in addition, there are extensive deposits of coal in various parts of the island of Mindanao. The coals of the Philippines are a lignite coal, but resemble very nearly the characteristics of the better class of coals of the interior of China. They are unquestionably true coals. The Lieutenant says that when full protection can be furnished the company working the mines against larceny of all kinds and it is permitted to use powder and dynamite, a cheaper fuel can be put on the market at Manila than is now obtained elsewhere.

GENERAL WHEATON'S ROMANTIC ABODE.

(From the Manila Times, July 7.)

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton is in his new abode near the "Maritima" Bridge. This mansion (it is a mansion) is most suggestive of romance in all its remote corners. The monstrous iron gates, richly wrought with fantastic scroll work, raise a forbidding front. Within the house all is light and good cheer. A grand marble stair in the old Italian style leads up to the Moorish entrance. The fountain is somewhat overgrown with vegetation, but the plants that greet one upon the stair are beautiful. A suit of ebony tables of old India grace the music room; this room the General uses as his reception room. A marble flagged balcony stretches toward the Pasig from the music room. And the moonlight falls here, free. One looks to see if Cupid is not posed on some knot of honeysuckle ready to shoot at random. Faded pictures are here and there on the wall. There are fine heavy silken draperies, but no roses or violets. The sharp angles stand out; the sharp corners suggest the absence of a woman's hand. Here must "Memory's" candles set alight a woman's face."

CHILIAN SAILORS TO VISIT US.

The New York "Evening Post" says: "With their chief aim to gain from the Federal authorities permission to put on the Washington monument a tablet signifying the respect their country has for the United States, the officers and men of the new Chilian training ship Baquedano will soon arrive at this port aboard their vessel. The visit will be wholly one of courtesy, and it is said that the Baquedano's officers represent the flower of Chilian naval forces. The efficiency and organization of the Chilian Navy, which is the pride of that country, is well known to United States Navy officers, and the officers of our vessels visiting Chilian ports have received much courtesy at their hands. They now hope that full recognition of the approaching visit will be taken by the Federal authorities, this being the first visit of a training ship from Chilian. They have in mind the response made by Chilian to the invitation to participate in the Buffalo Exposition. That government appropriated \$500,000 for the purpose, and delegated one of its foremost citizens as head of a commission sent here to represent it."

BRITISH AND FRENCH NAVAL MANEUVERS.

The scheme for this year's British naval maneuvers, as announced by the Admiralty, embraces some innovations that are looked forward to with much interest. There are to be no rules at all, for one thing. They have gone by the board entirely. More responsibility consequently falls upon the umpires, who will be Vice Admiral Harris and Rear Admirals Hammet and Walker. Again, no instructions have been given as to the relative value of ships, and for the first time in these annual maneuvers the destroyers and torpedo boats have been allotted to both sides alike.

The main points upon which the maneuvers are expected to shed light are (1) the strategic dispositions which will best enable the guarding of British commerce should it be threatened by a hostile fleet; (2) the respective value of cruisers and torpedo craft in attack and in defense; (3) the use that can be made of coaling stations in time of war and the extent to which the necessities of coaling will hamper ships in operations that lie far away from their base. It will be observed that special emphasis is not given to submarines. The general idea is that the B fleet guards the English Channel, and that the X fleet is a hostile force endeavoring to get command of the seas that lie around the southern and western coasts of England. B is to be cruising in the North Sea and X off the north coast of Ireland, when war is declared. The maneuver area consists of that portion of the seas surrounding the British Isles below a line drawn through Scotland in the latitude of Edinburgh, and all the waters of the English Channel and the seas east and west of it well down into the Bay of Biscay, but limited by the territorial waters of the foreign littorals. In Great Britain the ports of Portsmouth, Portland and Plymouth are fortified and placed in a state of defense. Similarly, in Ireland, Queenstown is fortified and the Scillies, Alderney and Guernsey, together with the vessels in those ports, are to be considered proof against attack by vessels of any description. In addition to the two main fleets called B and X respectively, four special divisions will be formed; two of these, known as squadrons C and D, will be attached to fleet B. The other two, known as squadrons Y and Z, will be attached to fleet X. During the hostilities the bases of these special squadrons will be: Squadron C at Plymouth, Squadron D at Portland and Portsmouth, Squadron Y at the Scilly Islands. Small flotillas of tugs, gunboats and torpedo boats are also attached to the four principal ports under the orders of the senior officers at those ports.

The object of each fleet is to obtain the command of the English Channel and of the approaches both to it and to the St. George's Channel, the ultimate aim of fleet X being to stop trade in those waters, and of fleet B to cover it. The composition of the main fleets, so far as battleships are concerned, follows closely those of the Channel Squadron and the First Reserve Squadron respectively. In fleet X (Channel Squadron) are eight battleships, thirteen cruisers and gunboats, with eight destroyers. In Squadron Y there are two cruisers, two gunboats, the *Hecla*, eight destroyers and four torpedo boats. In Squadron Z there are four cruisers, two gunboats, twelve destroyers and six torpedo boats. In Fleet B (reserve squadron and portguard) the main fleet consists of twelve battleships, fourteen cruisers and gunboats, with eight destroyers. In Squadron C two cruisers, two gunboats and nine destroyers. In Squadron D five cruisers, two gunboats and fifteen destroyers.

It will be seen that Fleet B and its squadrons are superior in numbers to Fleet X, and its detached forces, while there are also included among the battleships of B much older vessels. Altogether no fewer than 162 vessels will be engaged, so that the maneuvers are to be on a scale considerably greater than anything that has been attempted for many years. The French insist that these maneuvers are planned to cover an attack on Great Britain by French and Russian fleets combined.

The recent French naval maneuvers were watched closely by British naval experts, as the English view of them was that the operations were intended to represent the conditions of war with England. The B Squadron, under command of Vice Admiral Menard, comprising the Massena, Carnot, Amiral Baudin, Formidable, Hoche and Courbet, with a light squadron of five vessels under Rear Admiral Gourdon, was the French Northern Squadron from Brest, and was intended to represent the English Channel Squadron seeking to effect a junction with the Mediterranean Squadron. This last, in the French maneuvers, was represented by the C Squadron, under Rear Admiral de la Noe, comprising the Charles Martel, Jaureguiberry, Lavoisier and Duinois, belonging to the French Mediterranean forces. The French squadron which was to attempt to prevent the junction of these forces was under command of Vice Admiral de Maigret, and comprised the Gaulois, her two sisters, and the Brennus, with a light squadron under Rear Admiral Caillard, comprising seven vessels. There was another squadron engaged, which represented the French Northern Squadron coming to the help of the French Mediterranean forces. This was under command of Rear Admiral Mallarme, and included the Bouvines, Trehouart and La Hire, with the collier Japon.

The system adopted was to give all these vessels a numerical value, and the squadrons were so accounted that that under Admiral de Maigret was worth 1,250, and that which was coming to join him 305. The force under Admiral Menard and a total value of 1,750, while that which stood in the place of the English Mediterranean squadron was given a figure of 425. One London view is that the French Admiralty was just as desirous to take account of a quarrel with the Triple Alliance, in which a German squadron might have come south to join hands with Italians, and perhaps Austrians, while the Russians were coming to the aid of their allies. In this view a significant point appears to have been that Admiral Gervais, who was in supreme command, with his flag in the Bouvet, was empowered to join with either side in case it should appear that the maneuvers were likely to end without giving the lesson that had been expected.

In the result, those forces which represented the English Channel and Mediterranean squadrons succeeded in effecting a junction, though not without sustaining some losses, and some of them reached Ajaccio, where an attempt to block them was made. If Admiral de Maigret had been able to defeat his two enemies severally before their junction, he would have triumphed, but, as soon as they were united, unless they had sustained severe losses, he would be in an inferior position. A high French authority is said to have asserted that the causes of his partial failure were well known, and could not recur in the case of actual war. The period of hostilities concluded on Tuesday, July 8, and on Thursday morning the combined force entered Toulon for a

test of the capabilities of the port for coaling, provisioning and repairing so large a fleet at short notice. Within an hour of the arrival 4,250 tons of coal had been taken on board the ships. The total displacement of the combined fleets was 226,507 tons, and the artillery comprised 1,012 guns of all kinds, while the vessels were manned by crews totalling 14,580 men, commanded by 740 officers. According to the London "Engineer," the submarine *Gustave Zede* did not cover herself with glory when she attacked a torpedo to the Charles Martel in the port of Algiers. While French jingoes declare that the *Zede* proceeded from Toulon to Ajaccio by her own power, the "Engineer" asserts she was towed by a tug all the way, while the crew aired themselves on the deck. Arrived in sight of Corsica, the tug was cast off so as not to make her presence known, and navigating at the surface with her electric motors until near Ajaccio, the submarine sank and entered the port unseen. The success of the *Zede* in striking the Charles Martel is considerably minimized by the fact that Ajaccio was an "inviolate" port, and therefore the enemy had no necessity to keep a sharp look-out when they knew themselves to be in absolute security. Also, when the *Zede* dived to escape the fire of the Martel she went across the path of the Jaureguiberry, which would have cut the submarine in two had not the battleship sheered off.

THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

The vacancy on the Schley Court of Inquiry created by Rear Admiral Kimberly's declination was filled on Aug. 6 by the appointment of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, whose name was among several submitted by the counsel of Admiral Schley as acceptable to the latter. Admiral Howison, now at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has informed the Navy Department that he will serve, and declared he had not expressed any opinion on the controversy. The Department has already begun the summoning of witnesses. The following is given as a list of the witnesses in addition to the captains of the vessels: Lieut. S. A. Staunton, Admiral Sampson's flag lieutenant; Lieut. C. C. Marsh, Admiral Sampson's secretary; Comdr. William P. Potter, executive officer on the New York; Lieut. R. T. Mulligan, of the New York; Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Mason, executive officer of the Brooklyn; Lieut. B. W. Wells, of the Brooklyn; Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson, navigating officer of the Brooklyn; Comdr. J. A. Rodgers, executive officer of the Indiana; Comdr. S. B. Comly, navigating officer of the Indiana; Lieut. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, executive officer of the Massachusetts; Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Potts, navigator of the Massachusetts; Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant and Lieut. J. H. Gleeson, of the Massachusetts; Lieut. T. G. Dewey, of the Massachusetts; Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Harber, naval attaché in Paris and St. Petersburg; Comdr. L. C. Heilner, navigator of the Texas; Lieut. Harry Phelps, of the Texas; Lieut. Comdr. Alexander Sharp, Jr., in command of the Vixen; Lieut. Charles H. Harlow, executive officer on the Vixen; Ensign T. A. Kearney, navigator of the Vixen; Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, executive officer of the Iowa; Lieut. William H. Schuetze, navigator of the Iowa; Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Witzel and John M. Orchard, and Lieut. L. S. Van Duzer, of the Iowa; Comdr. J. K. Cogswell, executive of the Oregon; Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Nicholson, navigator of the Oregon; Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen and H. W. Harrison, and Lieut. A. A. Ackerman.

An order for the return of Governor Schroeder has been cabled to Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic Station, with instructions to forward it at once to Guam by the U. S. S. Yorktown. Orders for other witnesses on foreign stations directing their return by the opening of the inquiry on Sept. 12 are being prepared.

An order was issued on Aug. 8 at the Navy Department, directing the return to the United States of Boatswain Dennis J. O'Connell, now at the Cavite station in the Philippines. Boatswain O'Connell was chief quartermaster on the Brooklyn, Rear Admiral Schley's flagship, at the time of the fight with the Spanish vessels, and had command of the signalmen on the Brooklyn. He will be called to testify as to what signals were given by the Brooklyn during the fight. The increasing signs that a tremendous struggle will seek admittance to the hearings of the court throw doubt on the ability of Secretary Long's reception room, designated in the precept as the place of meeting, to accommodate the audience, and a search is being made for a more available place. The suggestion has been made that the court meet in the court room at the Navy Yard, but as it is three miles from the Department, such a change would undoubtedly be unacceptable.

TRIAL OF THE TORPEDO BOAT BIDDLE.

The board of officers which on July 2 conducted the official trial of the torpedo boat Biddle makes a most favorable report, and the vessel has been accepted by the Navy Department. It was found that it would be necessary for each of the two engines to average 301.7 revolutions per minute to secure the contract speed of 28 knots. In the official test the average was 306.7 revolutions, which means a speed of 28.57 knots per hour. The board remarks in its report: "In connection with the trials of the steering engine, attention is called to the fact that in this vessel the maneuvering qualities have been sacrificed in so far as quick turning is concerned to stability of route when in a seaway, owing to the skid fitted under the after body of the vessel. The diameter of her turning circle is excessive, and her maneuvering qualities correspondingly deficient. Should good results be obtained by the bow rudder fitted on other torpedo boats of this type of design, it is believed that one should be fitted to the Biddle in order to reduce the diameter of her turning circle. The sea-going qualities of the Biddle, as far as could be observed, are excellent. Attention is called to the fact that, when compared with torpedo boats having a high turtle-back forward, such, for example, as the Shubrick and the Thornton, the relative lower freeboard of boats of the type of the Barney and Bagley results in a notable increase in the amount of water taken on board at high speed in the form of spray."

The board recommends that the proper place for the commanding officer's quarters is in the forward part of the vessel, and not in the after part. Attention is called to the fact that he will then be nearer the conning tower and ready in an emergency to take command on the shortest possible notice. The experience of torpedo boat officers has proved that in bad weather it takes a material interval of time to proceed from the after part of the boat to the conning tower, and such loss of time, the board says, may some day prove disastrous.

ADMIRAL RODGERS ON PERRY MONUMENT.

The Navy Department has received from Rear Admiral Rodgers, senior officer in command of the Asiatic Station, a report on the unveiling of the monument to Commodore Perry, July 1, at the point on the Japanese coast where the American vessels first landed. The occasion was marked by great friendliness between the American officers present and those of the Japanese Government. The American ships present were the New York, New Orleans and Yorktown. Addresses were made by Admiral Rodgers and Baron Kentaro Kaneko, President of the *Bei Yu Kyo Kai* (American Association of Japan), which undertook the work of securing a monument to the distinguished American naval officer. The Japanese Navy was represented by the Shikishima and *Hateuse*, the two most modern battleships of the world. The monument is a huge slab standing thirty-five feet high upon a square base of granite, which was placed upon a larger granite foundation. The inscription on the side facing the sea was written by Marquis Ito in Japanese, a translation of which is as follows:

"This monument marks the landing place of Commodore Perry of the United States of North America. Marquis Ito Hirobumi, highest order of merit."

On the reverse side is the following:

"Landed on the 14th June, 6th year of Kayei. Constructed on 14th July, 34th year of Meiji."

The cord holding in place the covering of the monument was drawn by Admiral Rodgers, after which addresses were made.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Plans for the new dry dock at the New York Navy Yard, for which bids will soon be advertised, provide for a dock of thirty feet in depth to be built of stone masonry and have every facility for docking the largest ships. Plans have also been drawn for the construction of a stone masonry dock even larger than the New York dock, at the new naval station at Charleston.

The U. S. S. Hartford has been ordered by the Navy Department to Emden, Germany, to take part in the ceremonies attending the opening of that port.

The British torpedo boat No. 81 was sunk on Aug. 2. While taking part in the naval maneuvers in the English Channel she struck the submerged ruin of the old breakwater off Alderney. She managed to reach the inner harbor and sank there. There was no loss of life, and all the guns and stores were saved. The boat will be raised.

The launching of the torpedo boat destroyers Truxton, Whipple and Worden will take place at Sparrow's Point, Md. Miss Isabelle Truxton, granddaughter of the Commodore, for whom one of the boats is to be named, will christen the Truxton, and Mrs. Emily D. Worden, a relative by marriage of Admiral Worden, will christen the Worden. No sponsor has been selected at this writing for the Whipple.

The U. S. S. Chicago, flagship of the newly-established European Station, has gone to Southampton, England, for the purpose of going into dock for some minor repairs, for the customary examination of the underwater hull of the vessel and of the outboard valves.

The Navy Department is at last moving in the matter of improving the cob dock at the New York Navy Yard, and also the Whitney Basin in the same yard. The proposed improvements comprise the removal of some 20,000 cubic yards of crib work from the cob dock and about 100,000 cubic yards of dredging from the basin. With these improvements the Wallabout channel of the yard will become one of the best basins in the yard, and will add greatly to the conveniences and areas of the station. The contracts for the work have not been assigned, but it is believed that they will go to local contractors.

The indications thus far are that the economy in the Belleville-boiler-ship Hyacinth was from 6 to 22 per cent. greater than that of the Minerva, according to power developed. The Minerva, before she left for Gibraltar, was fitted with retarders in her tubes to reduce the velocity of gases and to improve her economy. The leakage of the feed-pipes in the Hyacinth necessitated the use of a large amount of steam for making up the loss in feed water, otherwise the difference would have been more marked.

King Edward's yacht Victoria and Albert, 4,700 tons, is 380 feet long and 50 feet beam. The German Emperor's yacht is 382 feet 6 inches long by 45 feet 9 inches beam, and displaces 4,180 tons, has greater power and is the fastest of royal yachts, having made 21½ knots on trial as compared with 20½ knots of King Edward's yacht. The Czar of Russia's yacht steams 19 knots, the French President's 18 knots, the Austrian Emperor's 17 knots, the King of Italy's 14 knots, and the King of Denmark's 14 knots.

The keel of the armored cruiser Pennsylvania was laid at the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., last week. This is the first of the new vessels, for the construction of which contracts were lately let, to be laid down. A sister ship to the Pennsylvania, the armored cruiser Colorado, will be started later by the Cramps. Both vessels are armored cruisers. The general dimensions are: Length on the water line, 502 ft.; extreme beam, 68 ft. 6 in., and mean draught 24 ft. 6 in. The displacement is 13,680 tons. The cruisers will have twin screw triple expansion vertical engines, and water tube boilers of the Niclausse type. The engines are designed to develop 23,000 H. P., producing a speed of 22 knots an hour.

The torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge is to be launched at Camden, N. J., on August 10. The boat is to be christened by Miss Louisa Bainbridge-Hoff, who is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Bainbridge, after whom the vessel is named.

The "Mermaid," a bright little publication published on board the U. S. S. New York, had this to say in its issue dated Cavite, P. I., June 15: "On June 11 the crew of the Flagship New York were treated to quite a novel and interesting experience in target practice right outside of Manila Bay. Not a home-made, if we might use such a term, target, but a solid rock about 175 feet high by about 250 in breadth standing a little south of Corregidor. It almost seemed as if we were again engaged in actual hostilities, and to judge by the good marksmanship displayed, had the rock been a fortification it would have been a sorry-looking affair when the call to cease firing was sounded." The same issue contains an interesting sketch of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, apropos of the monument to him in Japan.

The schedule of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for week ending Aug. 10, 1901, was as follows: Monday—Tactical Game, Battle Problem, Main Problem;

"Naval Ordnance and Gunnery," Prof. P. R. Alger, U. S. N. Tuesday—Main Problem, Tactical Game, Battle Problem; "Naval Ordnance and Gunnery," Prof. P. R. Alger, U. S. N. Wednesday—Main Problem, Tactical Game, Battle Problem; "Scouting," Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Rush, U. S. N. Thursday—Battle Problem, Tactical Game, Strategic Situation; "The International Bearing of Coal," Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N. Friday—Tactical Game, Battle Problem, Main Problem, Law Situation, Conference on Main Problem. Saturday—Strategic Game.

The hospital ship Solace, which is on her way home from the Philippines, will be laid up for repairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

The U. S. S. Columbia arrived at the New York Navy Yard Aug. 6 from League Island, Pa.

The North Atlantic Squadron left Newport, R. I., Aug. 5 for Nantucket, for drill and target practice.

An official report from the Asiatic Station announces that Quartermaster S. McKie, of the U. S. S. Annapolis, had one of his legs bitten off by a shark while bathing at Iloilo June 24. He was one of a party sent out for rifle target practice. Commander Rohrer, in command of the Annapolis, gave permission to several of the men to go swimming. McKie made a dive and was gone for several seconds. One of the seamen says he heard a gurgling sound beneath the water. A moment later McKie appeared on the surface and shouted "Shark, shark!" The surface of the water was covered with blood near where he came up. McKie started to swim and was pulled in by his companions. A horrible sight met their eyes, the quartermaster's leg having been bitten off near the knee. He was taken aboard the Annapolis, where the surgeons found it necessary to amputate the limb between the knee and hip. The surgeon in his report states that while the accident was not in the line of duty, it was incident to the service. Admiral Kempf, however, in indorsing the papers holds that as the quartermaster had received permission from the officer in charge to go in bathing, the accident occurred in the line of duty. Under the circumstances the quartermaster will probably receive a pension.

Prof. C. G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution has returned from Sumatra, and reports that the Naval Observatory representatives at Solok, Sumatra, were disappointed in not getting a view of the eclipse of the sun there on account of clouds. A portion of the Observatory party were at Fort Dekock, where the sky was clearer, and some good photographs were taken.

The Navy Department has ordered the gunboat Machias from Boston to Hampton Roads and thence to Colon at the eastern terminus of the Panama R. R. to look after American interests there. This is in connection with the reports of disturbances and interruption of traffic at the isthmus.

A special report, received at the Navy Department Aug. 8 from the New York Navy Yard, in regard to the condition of the triple screw cruiser Columbia, confirms the statement made that the vessel was dirty and badly in need of repairs. Surgeon General Van Reypen is of the opinion that the old Vermont contains disease germs, which make her very unhealthful for occupancy as a training ship, and has so reported to the Acting Secretary of the Navy. It is the present intention of the Department to offer the Vermont for sale at public auction. It is not intended to keep the Columbia in New York as a training ship permanently, but only until some other vessel can be provided to take her place.

Orders have been issued to Rear Admiral Casey, commanding the Pacific Station, to send the Wisconsin to San Francisco as soon as possible so that the vessel may be nearer Panama to meet the possible emergency of sending her to the scene of the Colombian disturbances.

The U. S. S. Indiana, Commander Colahan, with naval cadets from the Naval Academy, sailed for Halifax from Portland, Me., Aug. 8. She will remain at Halifax some time before returning to Newport News.

The report of the board of Navy officers appointed to select a site for a new naval station in Porto Rico has been received at the Navy Department. The board reports that it was limited in its inquiry by the lack of an appropriation, which Congress failed to make, and in the absence of this no borings were possible in order to determine the best foundations for a station. The advantages of several points are described, including San Juan, Culebra Island and Ponce, but the Navy Department does not deem it advisable at this time to make definite announcement of the selection, since this would affect the price of land in the locality.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Aug. 9. Transport Hancock sailed 5th with 29 officers, 84 enlisted men, 4th Regt. Cavalry; Samoa sailed yesterday with 326 deceased soldiers.

CHAFFEE.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 8. Secretary Navy, Washington:

During very severe wind and rain squall at 3:30 this afternoon floating dry dock carried away two of the south side dolphin moorings, nearly becoming adrift; succeeded in hauling dock into basin secured. The large timber and canvas shed used by stonecutters for new dry dock was blown down and completely demolished, most unfortunately killing a woman and man and injuring three other persons. Yard medical officers rendered every assistance possible. No yard employees injured. Board to investigate ordered. Will forward report as soon as made.

READ.

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the case of Major Charles A. Doyen of the Marine Corps has been received at the Navy Department. Major Doyen was tried on a charge of drunkenness, found guilty and sentenced to be reduced two numbers in his grade and be publicly reprimanded. The Secretary of the Navy approved the sentence, and the following is the reprimand given by the Secretary: "An officer should be deeply mortified by the publication of an order announcing to the Service the fact of his trial by general court-martial and a finding that he has been incapacitated for the performance of duty by reason of indulging in alcoholic stimulants. The publication will be regarded as a sufficient performance of the duty imposed upon the Department by the court, vice, that Major Doyen be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy."

"F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary."

It is officially announced that the transport Meade will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 16, and the Sheridan on Sept. 1. It is probable that the Warren will sail on Sept. 6 and the Logan on Oct. 1.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett. Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States Warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States Warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States Warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address North Atlantic Squadron at Wood's Holl, Mass.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higgins, Commander-in-Chief. KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. Cruising in Nantucket Sound.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. Cruising in Nantucket Sound.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there. (Not yet in commission.)

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. Cruising in Nantucket Sound.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Boston, Mass. Ordered to U. S. Colombia, South America, on account of revolution there. Address Boston, Mass., until sailing, then Hampton Roads, Va.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At New London, Conn.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Southampton, England, for docking and repairs.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Left Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 6 for Seychelle Islands. Proceeding to join European Squadron.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. Left Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 6 for Seychelle Islands. Proceeding to join European Squadron.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Bahia, Brazil. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Anacartes, Washington.

ABAREND, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. Left Yokohama July 21 for Honolulu, en route to San Francisco. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blockinger. En route to Dutch Harbor.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Thomas A. Kearney. At Sausalito, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Wash. Address there.

PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At Honolulu July 25. En route to Mare Island, Cal., from Yokohama, and is due about Aug. 10. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Left Honolulu July 8 for Pago Pago, Samoa. To carry out relief of men and supplies for the Abarenda.

WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Cavite, P. I.

CAESAR. Left Port Said July 13. En route to Manila. Address care of Senior Squadron Comdr., Manila, P. I.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Cruising in inland sea, Japan; touched at Itsukushima Aug. 5. Will arrive at Kure, Japan, Aug. 9, to be docked and repaired.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander) Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Cavite.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Rollier. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Hong Kong, China.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cebu, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Cavite, P. I.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shikwan, China.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Rollier. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Canton, China.

Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Uraga, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

POMPEY. (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Cebu, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

SATURN. (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Manila, P. I.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Hong Kong.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. Left Kobe, Japan, Aug. 5 for Guam.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

GUARDQUIL, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Ganda River, Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Mindanao.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. At Cavite.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. Patrolling Bohol.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cuyos.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Iloilo. Will proceed to Cuyos.

QUIRIUS, Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. Off Mindanao.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. En route to Cape Charles City, N. C. Address care of Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

BAILEY (torpedo boat), Lieut. L. A. Chandler. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Moore. Arrived Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 7. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CASTINE, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Perim, Gulf of Aden. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. To return to the United States.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Left Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 5 for Suez, Egypt, en route to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N. H. Repairing until Aug. 15. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker. Left Suez, Egypt, Aug. 3 for Naples, Italy, returning to United States. Hold mail.

MAYFLOWER, executive officer in temporary command until going out of com'n, probably Aug. 12. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Chicago, Ill. Address there.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left Cavite, P. I. for San Francisco, where she will probably arrive Sept. 2, touching at Honolulu and probably at Guam. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address there.

UNION, Chief Bus. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis ordered to command. At Portsmouth, N. H., repairing until about Sept. 1. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Puget Sound. Will sail for training cruise in Pacific Ocean. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Leave Plymouth, England, August 8, and arrive Brest, France, August 10; leave August 15, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 23; leave Aug. 27, and arrive Algiers Sept. 3; leave Sept. 7, and arrive Tangier, Sept. 14; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads, Dec. 13. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Left Boston July 30; arrive Gibraltar August 10; leave August 16, and arrive Queenstown, Ireland, or St. Mary's, Scilly Islands, August 20; leave August 24 and arrive Greenock, Scotland, August 28; leave Sept. 3, and arrive Christiana, Norway, Sept. 7; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Madeira, Sept. 21; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Copenhagen, Denmark, or Kiel, Germany, Oct. 2; leave Oct. 6, and arrive The Hague, Netherlands, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 22 and arrive Madeira Islands Nov. 3; leave Nov. 8, and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 17. After leaving Boston, address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. Cruising with cadets. Arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 10; leave Aug. 14, and arrive at Capes Aug. 22; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28. Address Portland, Me., then Hampton Roads, Va. for the present.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. At Gardiner's Bay, L. I. Address Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davyport. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Itinerary: Leave Newport, R. I., Aug. 20, and arrive Punta Delgada, Azores, Sept. 12; leave Sept. 21, and arrive Gibraltar Sept. 30; leave Oct. 5, and arrive Madeira Oct. 11; leave Oct. 19, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Nov. 17; leave Dec. 1, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 18, and arrive San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20; leave Dec. 28, and arrive Curaçao Jan. 2; leave Jan. 16, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6, and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows: At Kiel, Germany, August 7; leave August 14 and arrive Gravesend, England, August 20; leave August 30 and arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 8; leave September 13 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 16; leave Sept. 23, and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., October 26, 1901. Address during summer will be care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Address Halifax, Nova Scotia, then Newport News, Va. Cruising with cadets. Itinerary: At Halifax,

arrive Gibraltar Aug. 20; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 20 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Aug. 20 address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. On a cruise. The itinerary is as follows: Due at Tangier Aug. 5, leave Aug. 9; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 14, leave Aug. 24; arrive Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 24; then care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnette. On cruise. Due at Cherbourg, France, August 7; leave August 17 and arrive Gibraltar August 31; leave September 7 and arrive Madeira September 12; leave September 22 and arrive Delaware Breakwater October 5. Address until September 15 care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. VERMONT (will be replaced by the Columbia), Capt. A. Snow, Navy Yard, New York. WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge. DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.) ALEXANDER, At Pichilingue Bay. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mex. HANNIBAL, At Lambert's Point, Va. Address there. JUSTIN, At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrone Islands. LEONIDAS, At Newport, R. I. Address Navy Dept., Washington, D. C. NERO, Proceeding with cargo of coal to U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilingue Bay, Mexico, via Valparaiso. Left Montevideo, Uruguay, July 29. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address care of Post Office, Seattle, Wash. FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 48, JUNE 6, 1901, NAVY DEPARTMENT. The following regulations are established for uniforms for officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy. The Department has in preparation plates illustrating these regulations, and at an early date will republish these regulations with plates in book form. References herein to numbered plates refer to the uniform regulations of 1897; other references to plates are to those to be published when these regulations are reissued in book form. It is directed that officers noting errors, inconsistencies, or omissions in these regulations, immediately report the same to the Bureau of Navigation, in order that correction may be made before issue of these regulations in the permanent form. The changes herein directed in the white service coat, the changes in warrant officers' uniforms, and the change in the uniform for enlisted men may be made immediately and will be required after July 1, 1902. White mess jacket and waist coat are optional.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

(We omit the regulations which make a document of 40 pages.—Ed.)

G. O. 55, JULY 19, NAVY DEPARTMENT. Publish the list of officers and men to whom commendatory letters have been written by the Secretary of the Navy, and also a list of those to whom medals of honor have been awarded. These lists were published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 20, page 114.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUGUST 1.—Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Rose, detached Norfolk Yard, and when discharged Norfolk Hospital to home; sick leave for one month.

Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, additional duty in charge recruiting rendezvous, Buffalo, relieving Surgeon Griffith (charge Branch Hydrographic Office).

Lieut. W. L. Howard, detached Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, Aug. 5; to duty in connection with fitting out of Illinois Aug. 6, with a view of being ordered to duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. E. F. Lelper, to League Island Yard, Sept. 1.

Surg. H. Griffith, relieved as recruiting officer of Buffalo; continue other duties.

Btsn. D. J. O'Connell, proceed to Washington, D. C., via first steamer and report to Bureau of Navigation (Manila, also Cavite Station).

Chief Salm. J. Roddy, detached Independence; to Mare Island Yard immediately for duty under general storekeeper.

AUGUST 2.—Lieut. C. L. Poor, to office of Naval Intelligence, Sept. 1.

Lieut. E. H. Delany, to Shelby, O., Sept. 14, as inspector of engineering material at that place and vicinity.

Lieut. F. N. Freeman, detached Torpedo Station, upon completion of course; to home and wait orders.

Paym. Clerk John L. Coburg, appointment as fleet paymaster's clerk, Pacific Station, on board Iowa, upon nomination of Pay Inspector Colhoun, dated July 18, revoked.

Paym. Clerk J. Reed, appointed fleet paymaster's clerk, Pacific Station, on board Iowa, upon nomination of Pay Inspector Colhoun.

AUGUST 3.—Chap. T. A. Gill, detached Essex; to home, one month's sick leave.

Paym. Clerk Arthur Jenkins, appointed paymaster's clerk, duty Monongahela, report Aug. 1, upon nomination Assistant Paymaster Chadwick.

AUGUST 4.—Sunday.

AUGUST 5.—Lieut. J. M. Pickrell, detached duty as inspecting machinery, Newport News, Va.; report for duty connection crew for Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, detached Torpedo Station upon completion of course; to Compass Office, Bureau of Equipment, for instruction.

Lieut. J. R. de Steiguer, detached Office Naval Intelligence; to duty connection crew for Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

Naval Cadet C. L. Bruff, detached Constellation; to duty connection crew for Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

Naval Cadet C. A. Cook, detached Constellation; to duty connection crew for Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

Naval Cadet R. Williams, detached Constellation; to duty connection crew for Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

AUGUST 6.—Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Merriam, detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Naval Cadet J. P. Jackson, detached Constellation; to San Juan, League Island Yard.

Naval Cadet F. L. Oliver, detached Constellation, upon completion of course at Torpedo Station; to Eagle as watch and division officer.

AUGUST 7.—Comdr. A. C. Dillingham, commissioned commander from July 12, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. White, commissioned lieutenant commander from July 2, 1901.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, Jr., commissioned lieutenant from Feb. 19, 1901.

Lieut. A. A. Pratt, commissioned lieutenant from July 1, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Wood, detached from duty as navigator of Kearsarge; to duty as executive of that vessel, as relief to Lieutenant Commander Merriam.

Lieut. Waldo Evans, to Chicago, Ill., assume charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Aug. 15.

Lieut. C. C. Marsh, detached Essex; to Kearsarge as navigator, as relief to Lieutenant Commander Wood.

Surg. F. J. H. Cardeiro, to Pensacola yard.

P. A. Surg. D. H. Morgan, detached Pensacola yard; to Norfolk Hospital.

Paym. M. M. Ramsay, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Aug. 10; to duty connected with fitting out Illinois, Aug. 15, and for duty on board when commissioned.

P. A. Paym. G. M. Lukesh, to Portsmouth, N. H., yard, Sept. 16, for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. L. Dyer, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Aug. 12.

P. A. Paym. T. J. Arms, detached San Juan Station, upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

P. A. Paym. W. A. Merritt, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Aug. 25; to San Juan Station as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, as relief of Passed Assistant Paymaster Arms, via steamer sailing from New York, Aug. 21.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cresap, died at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 6, 1901.

Cable, Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Kempff, Cavite, P. I., Aug. 7, 1901.

Ensign Adolphus E. Watson, detached General Alava; to Frolic.

Ensign Wm. B. Wells, detached Frolic; to Bureau of Navigation.

Btsn. Dennis J. O'Connell, detached Cavite Station; to Bureau of Navigation.

Btsn. Ernest J. Brown, detached Cavite Hospital; to Glacier.

A. Btsn. Jos. Clancy, assigned to Manila; also Cavite Station.

A. Gun. John T. Swift, assigned to Manila; also Cavite Station.

AUG. 8.—Lieut. H. F. Bryan, to Naval Academy Sept. 1. Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Little, to report New York Navy Yard, Sept. 1, member of board of inspection.

Cable from Asiatic Station Aug. 7:

Actg. Btsn. Heinrich Seedorff, detached Glacier; to Alva.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUGUST 1.—Lieut. Col. A. C. Kelton, detached from 1st Brigade of Marines, Cavite, P. I., and ordered home, reporting arrival.

Major George Richards, Assistant Paymaster, ordered to pay marines at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., for July, 1901.

AUGUST 2.—Col. P. C. Pope, ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., on public duty in connection with Marine Barracks there, returning to New York in time for session of court of inquiry, 5th instant.

2d Lieut. Eli T. Fryer, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Major Thomas N. Wood, granted leave of absence for one month from the 15th instant.

August 3.—1st Lieut. Lee B. Purcell, detailed as Judge Advocate of a general court-martial at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

2d Lieut. James K. Tracy, detailed as member of a general court-martial at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Capt. John A. Lejeune, granted leave of absence for one month from 15th instant.

AUGUST 5.—Major Charles L. McCawley, Assistant Quartermaster, ordered to proceed to Philadelphia on public duty in connection with the office of the Assistant Quartermaster in that city, and upon completion to return to Washington and resume present duties.

Lieut. Col. Otway C. Berryman, ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to Cavite, P. I., for duty with 1st Brigade of Marines, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., per Army transport, 15th proximo.

AUGUST 6.—Capt. Dion Williams, detailed as Judge Advocate of a general court-martial at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Bertram S. Herman, detached from command of the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Kentucky, and ordered to proceed to Mare Island per available transport, reporting his arrival.

1st Lieut. J. C. Beaumont, ordered to report to commanding officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for temporary summary court-martial duty; upon completion to resume present duties.

AUGUST 7.—Capt. L. C. Lucas, ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

AUGUST 2.—3d Lieutenant G. M. Molley granted ten days' leave.

Cadets F. B. Harwood, C. F. Howell, J. L. Ingle, Jr., W. H. Munter, J. L. Maher and F. R. Shoomaker appointed 3d lieutenants.

AUGUST 3.—1st Lieut. C. C. Fengar granted ten days' leave.

3d Lieut. C. B. Fengar resigned, to take effect July 31, 1901.

AUGUST 6.—1st Lieut. J. H. Brown granted twenty days' leave.

1st Lieut. W. B. E. Jacobs fifteen days' extension of leave.

2d Asst. Engineer R. F. Halpin ordered to the Forward ward.

AUGUST 7.—Chief Engineer J. T. Tepper granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

Chief Engineer E. P. Webber granted thirty days' leave.

FOURTH OF JULY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Bantista, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., July 5, 1901.

Our Fourth of July was celebrated in this bit of United States territory in a most touching manner. The boys of Company K, 13th U. S. Infantry, did honor to Old Glory in this far away country, and showed "our subjects" that where the Stars and Stripes spread their folds all is union, peace, and I might say, happiness. We seemed to forget that we were not at home. A coarse rice "camarin" (warehouse) was transformed into a bower of tropical foliage, and the nipa-palm gathered around the posts after the manner of immense palm trees might have been coveted by our American decorators. By a dexterous and tasteful arrangement two aisles were formed by means of the large branches of palms, and our first glance at the tables teeming with everything that could be obtained, fully met expectations, when, towards the middle of the programme, we sat down for supper.

Over the leafy arch that formed the doorway, the American and English flags were tied together, symbolic of the present objects and aims of the two greatest Christian nations of the earth. The "nipa" was also formed into bowers and nooks, and from each arch was suspended a Filipino lantern, some in the shape of

small parasols and others in fantastic figures, and over the temporary stage shone one in the form of a star, to guide, as it were, the soldier boys so far from home and loved ones.

The programme of the evening was very good, and goes to show that if united they can fight; united, too, they can do all that is good and true—worthy representatives by birth or by adoption of the great American people.

All the officers and ladies of the garrison were present, and the actual Company Commander, who is now the Provost Marshal with his baton of authority even controlled for the ladies "the downpour of the tropics." The Post Commander, proud of his company, complimented the very deserving boys for the happy manner in which they had celebrated so far from home, "the coming of age of England's oldest daughter."

D. F.

PRAISE TO WHOM PRAISE IS DUE.

U. S. S. Justin, Island of Guam, June 17, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Some time since we had the pleasure of getting one of your Journals, that of June 8, and in looking over it I find a copy of the General Order issued by the Navy Department, Feb. 18, concerning the loss of the U. S. S. Yosemite off this island, with the reports of Lieutenant Bierer and Lieutenant Moritz, chief engineer, but you appear to have left out of your paper at the same time a copy of the letter sent by Governor Seaton Schroeder, where it gives an account of the U. S. S. Justin going out to sea, after having suffered in the typhoon, and finding the Yosemite drifting about helplessly and with death looking the crew in the face. Unfortunately the Yosemite had lost her steam launch, in which five men lost their lives. Another boat was left on the beach with a hole in it, and all but the two cutters were useless, as the typhoon had wrecked them, so that there were but two cutters to save about 170 men. The engine had been taken out of a small launch that was on board to make one boat more. If the Justin had not been fortunate enough to find her, by not going in the track that the typhoon had driven the ship, instead of 170 men being now alive to tell the tale it would have been a matter of about 50 to 60, and a cast-iron affair as well. The crew of the Justin suffered enough. They ran the tow lines to the Yosemite. Two 8-inch manila hawsers were broken when I tried to tow her bow-first, and two wire ropes when I tried to tow her stern-first. We worked nearly all night rescuing the crew with our boats in a very high sea, left from the typhoon, with the officers in charge of the boats. Is there no praise due the Justin's crew? Not that I wish any more than Governor Schroeder's letter to the Navy Department, which accompanied the circular after the reports. This makes the third ship's crew I have saved in my seafaring life, consequently I am not a very young sailor.

WILLIAM K. SCOTT.

The original articles in the last number of the "Journal of the United States Artillery," July-August, are "Origin of Field Artillery," Capt. A. D. Schenck; "Sights for Direct Fire Guns," 1st Lieut. S. C. Vestal; "Spanish Defenses of San Juan, P. R.," Capt. A. C. Blunt; "The 16-Inch B. L. Rifle," Col. J. P. Farley (concluded). There are also translations by Lieut. Frank E. Harris, professional notes and book reviews.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley, At Wilmington, N.C.

BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle, Seattle, Wash.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison, Newbern, N. C.

CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brian, At New York, N. Y.

Harbor duty.

CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth, At Boston, Mass.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall, Practice ship. On practice cruise. Address care Department.

COLEFAK, Lieut. J. C. Moore, Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. W. J. Herring, At New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, At New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore, At Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, At Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Lieut. J. B. Butt, At Galveston, Texas.

GOLDEN GATE, Capt. M. A. Healy, At San Francisco, Cal.

Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, At Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fengar, At New York, N. Y.

Harbor duty.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. W. Joynes, At New York, N. Y.

Anchor duty.

MANNING, Capt. A. Buhner, On Alaskan cruise.

MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson, San Francisco, Cal.

McLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.

MORILL, Capt. A. B. Davis, At Milwaukee, Wis.

NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, San Michael, Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY, Capt. W. A. Falling, Port Townsend, Wash.

RUSH, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers, At Boston, Mass.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, At New Orleans, La.

Harbor duty.

THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing, On Alaskan cruise.

WOODBURY, Capt. John Dennett, Eastport, Me.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BURNSIDE—At Manila.

BUFORD—Sailed from San Francisco July 10 for Manila.

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DENIAL FROM CAPTAIN SCHLEY.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 31, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

My attention having been called to an alleged interview with me on the Santiago naval campaign, I desire to deny any such interview. I have never expressed an opinion on the subject, nor will I do so. A publication of this letter in your paper will greatly oblige.

T. F. SCHLEY,
Captain 23d Infantry.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Aug. 1, 1901.

At the Volunteer camp a few dark and dreary skeletons are still standing, to remind the passerby of the vast army that has passed through here from the glory of the Volunteer Service back to the obscurity of civilian life.

At noon, Aug. 1, the transport Kilpatrick sailed for Manila, via Guam. In addition to many passengers, a cargo of 16,000 tons of Army and Navy supplies are being carried to Guam. The passengers were: Col. F. H. Hathaway, Major O. E. Wood and wife, Major J. B. Houston, Major A. S. Polhemus, Major and Mrs. J. A. Metzger, Capt. and Mrs. W. Wright, Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, Capt. C. R. Tyler, Captain and Mrs. Raynor, Lieuts. E. D. Andrews, J. H. Aldrich, W. H. Hering and D. D. Gregory, Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Miss Nan Marshall, Mrs. A. Bullington, Mrs. J. S. Parker, Mrs. W. T. Nolling and Mrs. C. A. Gunn.

The 8th Field Battery, Capt. W. L. Kenley, Lieutenant Kilbreth and Lieutenant Mitchell, are in camp, but will leave Aug. 2 for Vancouver Barracks.

A very interesting program was rendered at the General Hospital Wednesday night, July 31, for the benefit of the sick soldiers. Mr. McDonald, formerly with the "Bostonians," the quartet from Grace Church, Mrs. Girard, wife of Col. A. C. Girard, and the post band furnished the music.

Capt. E. B. Winans, who has been stationed here for some months, left Aug. 1 for Hamburg, Ky. He will take a month's leave, then join his station at Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

Among the officers in the General Hospital are A. A. Surgeon Charles H. Stoeckle and Lieut. Bruce Henderson, who returned from Manila on the Meade.

Mrs. Foote, wife of Colonel Foote, who, with her children, is passing the summer at the Hotel Rafael, will leave about the middle of August to join her husband at Manila.

Colonel and Mrs. Charles R. Greenleaf are guests at the Palace Hotel.

Major Dall, 15th Cav., who has been ill at the General Hospital, has returned to duty.

Miss Nan Marshall, who sailed on the Kilpatrick, goes to Manila to become the bride of Captain Cole.

The present week holds a wedding of more than ordinary interest. It is that of Miss Ada White and Capt. Joseph C. Castner. The wedding will be a very quiet affair, and will take place at the Jesuit Church Aug. 3.

Dr. Herbert W. Hatch, U. S. A., who for the last year has been stationed at Fort St. Michael, and who expected to return here this month, has received such flattering offers from the Alaska Commercial Company to remain there and practice his profession, that he has about decided to accept.

Dr. Guy L. Edie, U. S. A., and Mrs. Edie expect to leave soon for Columbus, where they will remain indefinitely.

Dr. Alvin M. Guittard and his family have arrived at their new station, Angel Island, and taken quarters No. 9.

Capt. Charles Hobbs has returned to Angel Island after a leave of many weeks.

Army officers visiting the city and registering at Department Headquarters during the past week were: Major Frank F. Eastman, A. A. Surgeon Walter K. Beatty, Capt. John S. Mallory, Major Alfred Reynolds, Capt. D. A. Frederick, Major H. J. Gallagher, Capt. P. C. Ward, Capt. W. M. Wright, Lieut. T. A. Baer, Capt. H. Fisher, Capt. H. H. Sergent, Major L. W. Smyler, Capt. E. A. Miller, Major Morris and Capt. H. C. Clement, Jr.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 5, 1901.

Lieut. Ralph Leavett, 28th Inf., who has been visiting his parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Leavett, left yesterday for Vancouver Barracks, to join his regiment.

Captain and Mrs. Tyree Rivers are expected Tuesday on a visit to Mrs. Rivers' mother, Mrs. Edward Fenlon.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. James Irons, who recently arrived in San Francisco from Manila, are expected soon on a visit here and in the city.

Lieut. Michael McNamee and family left last week for Fort Riley, to reside.

Lieut. R. M. Thomas, 2d Cav., arrived Monday, having been detailed to duty with the 14th Cavalry. He left Thursday for Fort Grant, Ariz., to join his squadron.

Capt. Rawson Wolfe, 22d Inf., who has been spending several days at the post, will leave in a few days for San Francisco. His mother, Mrs. Wolfe, arrived the last of the week from New York on a visit.

Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy, children and mother, Mrs. Fendricks, will leave this week for an outing at Glen Isle, Colo.

Captain and Mrs. Allen left for their new station at Fort Sheridan last week.

Dr. Lewis has returned, after accompanying the third squadron of the 14th Cavalry to Fort Grant, Ariz.

Lieut. C. R. Day, 14th Cav., has been detailed as post adjutant and appointed secretary and treasurer of the U. S. Cavalry School and recruiting officer.

Colonel and Mrs. Bennett and Captain and Mrs. Muir and children left Saturday, Aug. 3, for Newport, Ky.

ATHLETICS IN PORTO RICO.

Mayaguez, Porto Rico, July 27, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I enclose herewith summary of athletic events held at this post by Companies E and G, 11th U. S. Inf., on July 25. Strength of command present, 196.

100-yard dash—Eleven entries; won by Privates Burns and Greenburg; tie for first place; Private Folk, third. Time, 11 seconds.

Quarter-mile walk, square heel and toe—Eight entries;

won by Private Hankey; Corporal O'Brien, second, and Sergeant Zachies, third. Time, 2 minutes 25 seconds.

High jump—Fourteen entries; won by Sergeant Brasel; Private Holcombe, second; Privates Burns and Hawkins, tie for third place; jump, 4 feet 9 inches. Sergeant Brasel gave an exhibition jump, easily clearing 4 feet 11 inches.

Putting the shot—Thirteen entries; won by Private Green; Private Marple, second; Private Doyle, third; distance, 34 feet 4½ inches.

Broad jump—Ten entries; won by Sergeant Donnelly; Sergeant Brasel, second; Private Fisher, third. Distance—First, 18 feet ½ in.; second, 17 feet 10½ inches; third, 17 feet 8½ inches.

Exhibition jump—Sergt. Connelly; 18 feet 4½ inches.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—Eight entries; won by Private Marple; Corporal Menifee, second; Private Doyle, third; distance, 81 feet 11 inches.

Squad obstacle race—Two entries; assemble rifle, crawl under hospital tent fly, jump water trough, scale 10-foot wall and assemble beyond; won by squad Co. G; time, 1 minute 11 seconds.

Shoe race—Fifteen entries—Won by Private Copley; Private Barkley, second; Private Harelson, third.

Tug of war (8 men and captain on each team), pulled on hard gravel ground, no cleats—Won by Co. G; weight of winning team, 1,369½ pounds; average weight of team, 171.18 pounds; second, Co. E; weight of team, 1,254½ pounds; average, 156.18 pounds. No time taken.

Baseball—Won in tenth inning by Co. G; score, 9-8.

THE ATLANTA CUP.

U. S. Cruiser Atlanta,

Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

By direction of the Executive Committee of the athletic sports of this vessel, I have the honor to transmit for publication photographs of the "Atlanta Cup," a handsome solid silver trophy that has been presented by the officers and crew of this vessel to the vessels of the South Atlantic Station for annual athletic competition. It was manufactured by Oscar Spangenberg &



Co., Montevideo, Uruguay, costing \$275, weighing four and one-half pounds, and is 19 inches high.

It was offered for competition by the officers and crew of the Atlanta on May 15, 1901, but the crew of the Chicago failed to enter the contest because of a division among the crew over the rules governing the contest, result was no surprise.

On June 2, 1901, however, the Chicago reaped a reward. On that date there was a dingy race between the two ships, a two mile straightaway course, which was won by the Chicago boat, taking away from the Atlanta more than \$7,000 gold. It was an exciting race, and all conditions considered should have been won by the Atlanta. The race was won in 21 minutes 29 seconds, beating the Atlanta dingy two seconds.

On July 8 the Chicago will leave the station for the European station, no one regretting her departure, unless it be some of the señoritas of Montevideo.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Fort Sam Houston, August 3, 1901.

To-day Juan Rocha, a Mexican living in San Antonio, paid the death penalty for the illicit love of another man's wife and that man his friend. The circumstances were unusually cruel and bloodthirsty.

Brig. General of U. S. Vols. John Green Ballance, who has been recently assigned to command the Department of Northern Luzon, is especially well known here, where he served as a Regular Army officer, with the rank of major. His friends are much rejoiced over his promotion.

The officers at Post and Department Headquarters received a very welcome visit from Major Abernathy, late of the 37th U. S. Infantry, whose residence is in Gonzales, Texas. The Major was so badly wounded in the Philippines that his death was reported by telegram and now in his spare time he can read over the numerous obituary notices which appeared in the Texas press.

First Lieuts. Charles W. Van Way and Arthur Pickel, both former officers of the famous 33d U. S. Infantry, were recently named as two of the fortunate ones who passed a very satisfactory examination. Both have been assigned to the 12th Cavalry, making six in all from that one regiment, General, now Major, Hare,

Lieutenants Borroughs, Case and Jeffries being the others. All Texas is watching out for the 12th Cavalry and nowhere in the United States will more pride be shown in its future achievements than right here.

Colonel John Simpson, Chief Quartermaster, soon to be relieved by Col. J. M. Clem, has a very warm spot in his heart for Fort Sam Houston and the city of San Antonio. He regrets leaving the many friends he has in this vicinity and the recollection of their friendship will ever be warm and strong.

Colonel Godfrey, of the 9th U. S. Cavalry, has left the post and soon will be en route to join that regiment in the Philippines. The 9th Cavalry has always been a credit to the Service since its organization and when those "coons" hit the insurgents, something is going to fall good and hard. It had more colored commissioned officers rising from the ranks during the Spanish-American War than any of the other colored regiments. Colonel Godfrey made numerous friends during his short stay here who will rejoice at his victories and watch his further career with pride.

To show the utility and extreme accuracy by which the outline cards are now perfected by the medical examining officers, it is only needed to tell a little story: Not long since a fine specimen offered himself for enlistment, was examined and accepted. Later on the outline card was forwarded to the Surgeon General's Office. Some question arose as to the new recruit's residence and information somehow or other filtered to Mansfield, Ohio, when it was found he had escaped from the Ohio State Reformatory. The card taken there of inmates when admitted was forwarded to this post for comparison, when it was found to strictly agree with the one made by the local examiner, with the exception of several finely executed tattoos, which he confessed to having executed in the Reformatory, whither he was returned.

One of the new chaplains lately appointed, Rev. Timothy O'Keefe, has been assigned to look over the morals and behavior of the members of the 12th U. S. Cavalry, not that he will have much material to work upon, for never in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant has there been such a well-behaved lot of young men located here. Last pay day the mules and ambulance had nothing to do and there was no emergency call during the next forty-eight hours which could be attributed to the effects of pay day.

To comply with telephonic instructions from the War Department, Captain Thomas B. Dugan, adjutant of the 12th, left last evening, accompanied by one civilian employee of the Quartermaster's Department, for Brownwood, Texas, to inspect horses for that organization.

Major Charles Newbold, who succeeds Major Jno. L. Buller as Chief Paymaster, has arrived at the department headquarters and assumed the duties of the office.

The news of Lieutenant Cruikshank's promotion to a captaincy in the Artillery Corps was well received by his many friends in the city and gave the greatest satisfaction upon his well earned "lift." Lieutenant Cruikshank has been stationed here nearly two years and as a society man, was in demand among the "upper ten" of San Antonio, and his lady friends are by no means in the minority with their congratulations.

J. S. K.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., August 7, 1901.

The cadets will start for their visit to the Buffalo Exposition Aug. 14, leaving in the evening probably. A large hop will be given previous to their departure, and it is also expected that, should they return in time, the furlough hop will be held as usual. In addition, it is said that arrangements will be made for three hops to be given weekly during the stay of the cadets at Buffalo, and thus nothing will be lost of their usual summer festivities.

A salute of seventeen guns fired on Friday morning announced the presence at the post of Governor Tyler, of Virginia. The Governor and his daughter were guests of Captain and Mrs. Rivers.

Colonel Mills and family left last week for a fortnight's sojourn at Atlantic City, whence they will probably visit the Buffalo Exposition.

Review and muster were held on the afternoon of the last day of the month. The new cadets, the "Julietts," were assigned to companies and answered roll call. Each company has gained six men. The new 4th Class number 163. The total strength of the Corps is 464.

Mrs. Alston Hamilton entertained a number of cadets and young ladies at afternoon tea on Saturday in honor of Miss Pegram. Among the guests were the Misses Sheridan, Quintard, Pegram, Battle, Braden, Jackson, Tyler, Shepherd and Creel. Mrs. Livermore assisted the hostess. Mrs. George W. Pegram and the Misses Pegram, of Petersburgh, Va., are guests at the hotel. The Misses Jackson have been visiting Mrs. Larned. Miss Creel and Miss Shepherd have been guests of Mrs. Hamilton. Miss Battle and Miss Tyler have been visiting Mrs. Rivers.

Among guests recently registered at the hotel have been Capt. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., Denver, Colo.; Lieut. James Lynch, 15th Inf., Fort Hamilton; Mrs. W. S. Beebe and Miss Beebe, widow and daughter of Major Beebe.

Professor and Mrs. Gordon have arrived at the post. The hops during the past week have been held in the lower room in Cullum Hall, owing to the defective working of the electric light in Thayer Hall.

A stone of Barre granite has been placed to mark the grave of Miss Berard in the cemetery. The face of the stone is polished and the following inscription incised: "Blanche Berard, born October 29, 1824, died January 3, 1901. 'Blessed are the pure in heart.'"

The cadet sentries who have walked post in the tropical conditions existing during the past twelve hours have been attired in tropical outfits, campaign hats and pouches, the latter being more comfortable and serviceable for the purpose than the ordinary raiment. "Arctics," as the heavy goloshes which protect feet and ankles are termed, seemed a little incongruous as a finishing touch to this rainy day costume, but are nevertheless the most comfortable and efficient foot covering in a downpour such as visited this section in the early hours of the morning.

Mr. H. Ellwood Piano, who died on his way home from the steamer Mary Powell on Monday, was a son of the late George Piano, formerly bugler at West Point, in which capacity he succeeded "Old Bentz."

The transport Ingalls will sail from New York to Manila on Aug. 10 via the Suez Canal. Besides several school teachers, Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., and Major Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., will be among her passengers.

OLD NAMES IN NEW WARS.

The published proceedings are just at hand of the Pittsburgh Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Gen. Horace Porter is probably the most popular and certainly the most frequently re-elected President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and since he became Ambassador to France he has shown his continued interest by being the President of the French branch. The constitution of the society now forbids perpetual or indefinite retention of the presidency. The Inspector General of the Army was the last incumbent, and at the Pittsburgh Congress and Triennial Conclave of the order was succeeded by the late President of the Bar Association of New York, making the third New Yorker who has filled the position of President-General—Dr. Seward Webb, Gen. Horace Porter and now Mr. Waite Seth Logan.

Another tie with both the Services afloat and ashore is shown in the list of 565 names, in either Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy, given medals for service in the Spanish-American War. That the President and Vice-President of the United States and Secretary of War and Admiral of the Navy and Lieutenant General Commanding the armies are found among the membership gives a certain potency to their muster-roll, and the honor is well upheld by those associated with them in the various States and Territories.

Under General Breckinridge's administration it was proposed to publish a register of the entire membership and ancestry. This was carried by a vote of twenty-eight States for and five opposed, and it is hoped the volumes will be distributed about Washington's birthday, and some hundreds of copies placed in the public libraries, so that the information will be more generally accessible than has been the case hitherto. The enthusiasm in the Western States deserves to be better appreciated, and their claim that the conquest of the Northwest under Patrick Henry's orders by George Rogers Clark, and the victorious contests in Kentucky against the English-led Indians were essential features of the Revolutionary War is attracting attention, and the victory at King's Mountain, S. C., by the same class of frontiersmen over Ferguson's breech-loaders has always been duly recognized.

The Stars and Stripes was originally adopted by thirteen States, and the greatest number of stripes ever shown on our flag was fifteen, when Kentucky and Vermont were admitted to the Union, where they have steadfastly remained, though both have done some grumbling. Now more than that number of States have adopted legislation protecting the flag from desecration. It floats upon nearly every schoolhouse north of Mason and Dixon's line, and it remains with the Congress of the United States to say whether it shall be equally secure from indignities in the Federal District, Territories and dependencies. The question is not entirely without interest, especially as Flag Day has been made a holiday in one of our States, and several have celebrated it under proclamations from their Governors. Our flag is surely in the ascendant, even if we may not apply the words of Senator Blackburn that "He who dabbles is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned."

This is one of a cluster of patriotic societies, and as a simple comparison may we ask what other similar civil organizations of 10,000 members and formed in time of peace subsequently had over 5 per cent. of its members bear arms in the Spanish-American War? We notice the names of officers of every grade in this list from Major General Shafter to Ensign Cleland Davis, and fancy that several features of this congress and conclave of the order, shown in the Annual for 1901, will prove interesting to many in the two Services. The young blood in the twentieth century seems well organized and intent on carrying forward the principles of 1776.

The National Memorial Committee of '76, with Brainard H. Warner, chairman, and Wallace D. McLean secretary, and two members from each State, has a purpose set forth on Page 151, viz.: "To cause to be erected at the National Capital such a memorial to the heroes of the Revolution as will give fitting recognition to the deeds of valor and self-sacrifice which characterized the early struggles of our ancestors in their victorious efforts to achieve independence and to establish our republic."

The new century is not forgetful of either the founders or defenders of the nation. But the stenographer has mixed up Noble D. Larner and Brainard Warner dreadfully, and besides makes one or both of them a doctor, even before the beautiful banquet or dance. The finest oration at the banquet was probably that of ex-Senator John Patton, of Michigan, who is so well remembered among us, to the toast, "Our American Union." And the monument to be erected in Baltimore by the Maryland Society, of which the Hon. Edwin Warfield is president, excited warm interest when the beautiful design was unveiled. It is intended to lay the cornerstone on "Peggy Stewart" day, October 19.

The triennial conclave in Carnegie Hall on May Day was a feature to which the music of the grand organ and Mr. Fisher's poem on Yorktown gave inspiration. The return trip by private car developed pictures where Mr. Larner and other of our citizens figure dimly while crowning the prince of the feast and after the wassail route with its rare laughter.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

This is the way the rooster impressed one keen-eyed visitor to the Philippines: "If St. Peter had visited the Philippines, he would have had a truly awful time of it. These infernal birds crow all night in their thousands. There never was such a place for roosters in the world. They are made pets of, dandled and fondled far more than children. You see these cussed birds tied up by one leg in doorways, back yards, on the tops of the shelters in the dug-outs, on the craft in the river, in launches, hugged to the breast of those carrying them in the street, or with their heads looking out behind the carrier, and sharing the most humble of huts. Everywhere, in all sorts of places conceivable, and inconceivable, you see the infernal roosters which wake you up for sure about an hour before daylight."

Here is a bit of advice from a woman writer in the Manila "Times" that may be of advantage to Army women intending to visit the Philippines: "One hears on coming into the Philippines two things which startle a woman, accustomed as we all are at the present time to activity. Firstly, don't exercise here—you can't exercise here; don't walk—you can't walk, it's too hot! Secondly sleep, sleep all afternoon, everybody does. How funny! In the first place to exercise is to be

healthy; to sleep all afternoon, after a good night, is to be stupid and lazy. I should advise all women to take exercise, to take physical culture and as much of it as they care about under a good teacher."

The Manila "New American" of June 22 said: New quarters and stables are being erected for the famous C Troop of the 6th Cavalry, and in a short time Binang will be one of the largest and most important posts in Luzon. Most of Troop C are out on an expedition led by Captain Rhodes. They are hot on the trail of the desperadoes who recently ambushed Captain Wilhelm's command."

The scarcity of officers in the Philippines is shown by this squib from the "News" of Aparsi, Luzon: There are at present only 22 officers on duty with troops of this regiment (16th Inf.), including those of the staff and those on special duty. The total strength of officers for this regiment is supposed to be 47."

Among the Army officers who returned to the United States on the transport Meade was Capt. J. S. Mallory, formerly lieutenant colonel of Volunteers, who is to rejoin the 2d Infantry. Up to the time he was ordered home Captain Mallory had Aguinaldo in his charge. He says that the ex-insurgent leader spends all his time in studying and receiving visitors. His wife and family are with him, and he appears contented. He is trying to master the English language.

STATE TROOPS.

Major General Roe, of New York, has appointed a number of new examining boards for the several branches of the Service. The following are the boards: Signal Corps—Major F. T. Leigh, Capt. O. Erlandsen and Capt. C. B. Baldwin. Cavalry—Major L. M. Greer, Major O. B. Bridgeman and Capt. C. I. DeBevoise. Artillery—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Major W. A. Turpin and Capt. David Wilson. The board of examination for candidates for commissions in the organizations of the first brigade is as follows: Lieut. Col. H. H. Trendwell, Major Robert Edwards, Major T. C. Buek, Major C. E. Lydecker and Capt. L. T. LeWald.

Colonel Austen, of the 13th New York, has directed that where vacancies exist in companies battalion commanders take steps to have elections held as soon as possible. He suggests that to secure the best results it will be desirable to hold competitive examinations, and if the men would elect the men standing the highest much benefit would result. The regiment now numbers 1,000 officers and men. The rifle range in the armory needs extensive repairs, and the tin roof is in bad condition.

The field music of the 71st Regiment, New York, is to be increased to forty pieces, ten more than at present. Company B, Captain Beekman, has gained twelve recruits in June and July, which constitutes a hot weather record for the regiment. The company's strength is now 77. Drum Major Wahler, when all the musicians of the regiment get on the floor next fall, will lead an even hundred of players. Capt. L. L. Clarke, of Company E has returned from his bridal trip and taken command of his company. Company E has made such progress the last three months that it is predicted by men of other companies that it will lead the regiment by the close of the next drill season.

Members of the different organizations who are shooting on the rifle team to represent the State at Sea Girt, and are using the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, will be allowed to use this same arm at Creedmoor on the teams of their respective organizations. It would be unwise to insist that in the team matches at Creedmoor the men go back to the Springfield rifle and then a few days later take up the Krag rifle to shoot at Sea Girt, so Colonel Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms, who has the team in charge, has decided that its members use the Krag continually. The 7th, 12th and 71st Regiments have each six men shooting with the Krag in connection with the State team practice, and the State and Brigade contests at Creedmoor will lay between these organizations. A close competition is looked for. There was some objection manifest at first against the use of the Krag rifle at Creedmoor in the annual competition there, as giving those shooting with it a great advantage over men on other teams using the Springfield. The three teams named above are so far ahead of all other teams that it was seen that objections against the Krag would gain nothing.

The annual rifle competitions of the New York National Guard at Creedmoor, L. I., will be held Aug. 15, 16 and 17, and are exciting great interest. The State and Brigade prizes will be shot on Aug. 15. The Governor's and Adjutant General's matches will be shot on Aug. 16, and the new contest for the Major General's prize will be held Aug. 17. As the old 1st and 5th Brigades are now one, the competition for the 1st Brigade match will be just as keen as for the State match. The 7th, 12th and 71st Regiments have the strongest teams on the range, and from all accounts are about equal. The 71st, which has been improving its shooting qualities for some years, has the strongest team this year it ever had in the field.

Company D of the 71st N. G. N. Y. will visit the Pan-American Fair, leaving New York City Aug. 17 and returning Aug. 21. The expense per man is to be \$16.50. Members of other companies desiring to go with Company D can do so.

Company C of the 12th N. G. N. Y., Capt. S. S. Stebbins, are naturally jubilant over the fact that Ordnance Sgt. John Corrie, renowned as a marksman both in the Army and the National Guard, has concluded to become a member of the company, taking the position of 1st sergeant. Company C can now put in a team of three in the Adjutant General match that ought to prove sure winners. It has now Captain Stebbins, Sergeant Corrie and Sergeant Loughlin, three of the most accomplished riflemen in the Army, who are also members of the team to represent the State at Sea Girt, New Jersey. Sergeant Corrie voluntarily took a reduced rank in order to further the rifle shooting interests in the 12th. Heretofore Company B has had the majority of crack riflemen, but now that Company C is in the field with three crack riflemen, it will be more interesting. Captain Stebbins was formerly a member of Company B, as was also Sergeant Corrie.

Major General Roe of New York directed that the competition for the trophy of the Major General's match should be held at Creedmoor rifle range on Saturday, Aug. 17. The match is open to teams of sixteen enlisted men from each regiment or battalion or separate company of infantry, regiment or heavy artillery or squadron or separate troop of cavalry or signal corps. The prize is a trophy presented by Major General Roe for annual competition in skirmish firing.

The new Troop A of the Connecticut National Guard of which Captain Ludington is the commandant is now practically fitted out with everything in the way

of equipments, the needed supplies having been recently drawn from the United States Government.

Col. Charles A. Little, recently elected to the command of the 1st Regiment of Baltimore, is a lawyer by profession, and shortly before he was admitted to the bar he was elected to the Maryland Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and served in the session of 1884. In 1891 he was elected State's Attorney for Washington County, and in 1900 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, being defeated by Col. George A. Pearre. Colonel Little's military career began in 1887, when Col. H. Kyd Douglas, afterwards Adjutant General of Maryland, appointed him adjutant of the 1st Regiment. In July, 1892, he was elected a major. He went with his regiment as a volunteer into the Spanish-American War as a major in 1898, and was mustered out of the volunteer service at Augusta, Ga., in 1898 with his regiment.

Companies B and I of the 7th N. G. N. Y. will visit the Pan-American Fair at Buffalo, leaving New York City Aug. 31 and returning Sept. 3.

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Castillejos, Zambales, P. I., May 20, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Of the many organizations of our great country engaged in the cause of cheering the soldier the Y. M. C. A. surely stands second to none, especially at the front. Here in the Philippines Manila is the central office, the base. The work is in charge of Mr. E. W. Hearne, secretary for the division. His experience is great, having covered China and here. When a soldier goes to Manila he could wish for no better home. Everything is provided as at a first-class hotel, and several thousand dollars have been taken care of for soldiers visiting the capital city. His work doesn't stop here; he and his assistants are kept busy forwarding all manner of literature and amusements to cheer the troops at the front.

There are several branches in the field, with Army secretaries, but only one organized and conducted by the enlisted men, and that is Company K, 25th Infantry, stationed up in Zambales Province, at Castillejos, right in the mouth of the Zambales mountains. It was organized by a private soldier in July, 1900, at the height of the campaign, and despite the fact that many gatherings have been broken up by alarm and chases over the hills after the fleet-footed insurgent, it has thrived continually since.

In January a small bamboo building was erected, and to-day she stands as a bureau of information and a monument of intellect.

The bulletins from Manila are posted therein, and there's always some means of entertainment. We have been abundantly supplied by the Manila office, Mr. Hearne filling our every need cheerfully, thereby causing Company K, 25th Infantry, to be in a high state of moral and mental efficiency.

RHENZ B. LEMUS, Pvt., Co. K, 25th Inf.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

That the Porto Rican soldiers have much to learn as to discipline was shown on July 18 in a clash at Aibonito between the soldiers and the insular police. No one was seriously hurt. Several soldiers had had a fight among themselves. The police interfered and made arrests. The soldiers did not like the idea that their comrades should be under arrest, so they went to the barracks and armed themselves and attempted to rescue the prisoners. The police successfully repulsed the attack. The prisoners were turned over to an Army lieutenant, who dispersed the soldiers.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, surgeon, U. S. A., stationed at Havana, is praised by the local press for his energetic work in improving the Department of Charities and Corrections. At the close of the war there were a great many orphans scattered in all parts of Cuba. It was decided to get the children out of the various asylums and return them to their relatives or place them in Cuban homes. As a result of this several orphan asylums have been dispensed with. The latest hospital to be abandoned was the one at Cienfuegos, which was closed the other day. There were 125 children in this asylum. Sixty-seven were restored to relatives and the rest, with the exception of two, were placed with private parties. Major Kean has introduced new and excellent methods, which are greatly facilitating the work of the department.

The Havana "Post" recently mentioned a rumor to the effect that a naval school was to be established in the Cuban metropolis under the superintendence of Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N.

IS THIS JUSTICE?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Under the laws now in force it is held that an age limit does not allow the appointment of persons to the line or Medical Department of the Army who have served in the Civil War, Spanish-American War or Philippine Insurrection, while nothing of this kind applies to the Pay, Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments of the Army. Thirty-five officers of these departments have engaged in service in three wars, and probably one-third of these have been passed on into the Army, while we of the line, thirteen, and three of the Medical Corps, may not have service in the Regular Army, and have the chance for retirement that others have. This is the operation of the laws for the reorganization of the Army. I have served more than five years in the Army and have nine years to serve before reaching the age of 64, while my neighbor of the Quartermaster's Department is now within two and a half years of retirement. If any class of men are able for duty, surely this thirteen of the line, who served with their regiments in the Philippines, are able for duty in peace. We ask service and treatment, the same as our older comrades.

VOLUNTEER.

A writer in the "Moniteur," Paris, speaks of the French maneuvers in these terms: "For the first time in modern naval history we are about to see maneuvers on a grand scale, in which the function of our fleet is to offer, and not to await attack. In thus taking the offensive we emerge from an era which none will regret, for the weak point of the French Navy has lain hitherto, not in the insufficiency of her ships, but in the adoption of the temporizing theories which brought Spain to Santiago."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. M. S.—The following is the record of the games of football played between West Point and Annapolis: 1891, at Annapolis, West Point, 32; Annapolis, 16; 1892, at West Point, Annapolis, 12; West Point, 4; 1893, at Annapolis, Annapolis, 9; West Point, 4; 1894, at Franklin Field, West Point, 17; Annapolis, 5; 1895, at Franklin Field, Annapolis, 11; West Point, 7.

PRIVATE, 10TH CO., ART. CORPS.—We see no justice in your complaint, as the Artillery Corps offers just as good opportunities for advancement as does the Hospital Corps.

D. B. C.—Send us the name of your brother and the regiment he enlisted in, and we will try and answer your question.

I. M. A.—Private Daniel B. Angell, Co. I, 11th Infantry, was present for duty April 30, 1901, latest roll received. He was not on casualty reports to June 20, 1901.

W. B. W.—An acting assistant surgeon cannot be held for duty after his contract expires.

L. P.—If you consult our official despatches you will find the date of sailing of troops to and from the Philippines given therein. The 4th Cavalry should be addressed at San Francisco, Cal., until further notice.

F. E.—asks: In the drill of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, when at the position of "Litter posts" (grounded litter), the command "Change posts, march" is given for three consecutive movements, so that No. 2 is in No. 4's original position temporarily; No. 3 is in No. 1's, etc., and then the command "At litter posts" is given; in what manner would they return to their original positions? Would they resume their original positions by means of the shortest route, or by the reversed by which they obtained their temporary positions? (See Par. 74, Drill Regulations of the Hosp. Corps, 1900.) Answer—Changing post at an open, closed, strapped or grounded litter is executed to the right in the circumference of a circle, the latter being the diameter of the same. To return the bearers to their original positions other movement is reversed, i. e., each bearer marches to the left in the circumference of said circle until he reaches his original post, where he halts and faces to the front. The commands are: 1. Change post. 2. March and at litter. 2. Posts, respectively.

S. H. D.—The reports soon to be made on the effects of the elimination of the beer feature of Post Exchanges will include general remarks as to the effect upon the morality and discipline of garrisons.

S.—Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., is said to have been the first to use the expression, "The man behind the gun," several years ago. Of course it has been used in many connections since.

CANDIDATE.—The pay of a cadet at the U. S. M. A. is \$40 a year, which, as stated in the regulations, is "sufficient with proper economy for his support."

I. M. C.—asks: (1) If the command trail arms is not given, do the men come to right shoulder at the preparatory command for taking distances, and do they come to the order at the command halt. Answer—Men carry their pieces as they please, and come to an order upon halting. (2) What are the correct movements of the gun in coming from the order to the secure arms, and from the secure to the order, and from the right shoulder to the secure? Answer—No method is laid down. It is done in the most convenient manner.

SUBSCRIBER.—The detail of Superintendent of West Point is made by the President generally upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, and is for no definite period of time, but continues at the discretion of the President. We know of no applicants for Colonel Mills's position, and do not believe he will be relieved at the present time or in the immediate future.

MASSACHUSETTS ITEMS.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 7, 1901.

Boston regrets the departure of Major William H. Miller, who leaves immediately for Chicago, where he will serve as chief quartermaster. Capt. Alfred Palmer, his successor, will occupy the adjoining offices of Captain Logan (of the Commissary Department), who recently succeeded Colonel Osgood, who sails for the Philippines early in September.

Mrs. Jessup, wife of Lieutenant Jessup, U. S. N., is on a visit to her father, Major Patterson, at Fort Warren.

Captain Benton, U. S. A., of Fort Strong, Boston Harbor, is in Virginia on recruiting duty. Lieutenant Hatch is in command.

Fort Revere, at Hull, is at present occupied by a detachment from Fort Warren. Fort Miles Standish is not ready for occupancy; work, however, is going on with the fortifications.

Terry McKenna, third-class gunner's mate on the Scorpion, who has been promoted, is a Philadelphia who enlisted at 17, then took a college course, tried for Annapolis, re-entered the Navy as a common sailor,

gaining recognition on the score of merit. He will take a course in expert gunnery, will be made a warrant officer and in time hopes to win a commission. Young McKenna has made a reputation as an athlete and musician.

Jeremiah Shea, formerly of the battleship Maine, junior master-at-arms on the training ship Alliance, has been recommended by Captain Sigbee for promotion. Father Chidwick and Congressman Knox add their recommendations. When the Maine was destroyed, Shea was blown through a deck and badly scalded. When only partially recovered he insisted on going into the fight and was placed in charge of a magazine on Admiral Sampson's flagship. He has served in the Navy 14 years.

Admiral Belknap, retired, who has returned from Buffalo where he served as chairman of the jury of awards on ordnance and armor, was recently elected a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

Captain Chadwick, of the War College, Newport R. I., was at the Navy Yard early in the week, en route to visit Secretary Long at Hingham. He made quite an extended call on Admiral Sampson and lunched with the family. Rear Admiral Higginson was a visitor on Saturday and inspected the Olympia which is to be his flagship.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Caperton is expected at the Boston Yard, having been detached from the Navy Department at Washington.

Mr. W. N. Little, U. S. N., and Mrs. Little are guests at the Copley Square Hotel, Boston.

Portsmouth, N. H., is to lose one of her fair daughters in the person of Miss Adele Austin Yates, who announces her engagement to Capt. Harry Taylor, U. S. E. C., who has been in charge of the engineering office at Portsmouth but recently transferred to the Boston Yard to succeed Colonel Suter who goes to New York.

The Charlestown Cadets of the Fifth M. V. M. have returned from a visit to the Pan-American Exposition where they went from the State Encampment at Framingham.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke passed through Boston early in the week en route for Bar Harbor, where they will spend the month of August at the Louisburg. General Brooke is at present engaged in inspecting the forts along shore. There are several Army officers at Bar Harbor this season.

Louis F. Rollins, an enlisted man in the U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., has fallen heir to \$10,000, yet he says he will not resign from the Army, which he finds greatly to his liking. Rollins is a Charlestown boy who served as a volunteer in the 6th Mass. Regt., saw service in the recent war, and re-enlisted in the Regular Army. He is chief cook at the fort and well liked.

W. C. B.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, commission bearing date February 2, 1901, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Room 7, 1517 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' Tabular Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With Studies (10 vols.) \$3.00 per set. W. B. Harison, publisher, 42 East 20th St., N. Y. City.

Stop Diarrhea and Stomach Cramps. Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

MARRIED.

CLARK—MARVIN.—At the Island of Negros, P. I., July 11, 1901, Lieut. Charles B. Clark, U. S. A., to Miss Julia Rogers Marvin.

FITZGERALD—WALKER.—At Wilton, N. H., Aug. 3, 1901, Miss Susan G. Walker, daughter of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., and Mrs. Walker, to Mr. Richard Fitzgerald.

MCKEAN—HAWXHURST.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1901, Lieut. J. S. McKean, U. S. N., to Miss Julie Hawxhurst.

SMITH—BEALL.—At New London, Conn., Aug. 7, Surg. George T. Smith, U. S. N., to Miss Ethel Grubb Beall.

WELBORN—KILBOURNE.—At Manila, July 24, 1901, Lieut. Ira Clinton Welborn, 9th U. S. Inf., to Miss Margaret Sayles Kilbourne, daughter of Major and Mrs. Henry S. Kilbourne, U. S. A.

WILLIAMS—SAMPLE.—In Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 4, 1901, Asst. Surgeon Allie W. Williams, U. S. A., to Miss Elizabeth M. Sample.

DIED.

CONDE.—At Ballston, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1901, Col. Henry C. Conde, a veteran of the Civil War.

COOLIDGE.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 30, 1901, Jos.

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CATALOGUES, SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT UPON APPLICATION.

A. Coolidge, the father-in-law of Major C. E. Kilbourne, Pay Department, U. S. A.

CRESAP.—At Norfolk, Va., Aug. 7, 1901, of blood poisoning, Lieut. Comdr. James C. Cresap, U. S. N.

FREEMAN.—At Sandwich, Mass., on Tuesday, July 22, 1901, Capt. Watson Freeman, brother of the wife of Pay Director L. A. Frailey, U. S. N., and uncle of the wife of Paymr. J. S. Carpenter, U. S. N.

NEGLEY.—At Plainfield, N. J., August 7, General James S. Negley, a distinguished General Officer of Veterans during the Civil War.

SAUNDERS.—At Portland, Oregon, July 27, of appendicitis, Minnie Elizabeth Saunders, aged 17 years and 9 months. She was a niece of Capt. W. R. Sample, 3d Inf.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

Malt-Nutrine.

is the food for weak stomachs. Easily retained—strengthening—a cure for all digestive troubles. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

Never use low grade Olive Oil or a mixture of Olive and Cotton Seed Oil, when the pure article made from the first pressing of selected ripe Olives, grown on the sunny slopes of the Tuscan Mountains, can be procured by applying to the Commissary Departments of the Government. Ask for "Sisson Olive Oil," if you fail to obtain it write to Jordan Stabler Company, 701-705 Madison Ave., Baltimore, the sole importers of this celebrated pure, delicate, rich cream Olive Oil, which was analyzed May 2, 1901, by Dr. G. W. Lehmann, Chemist, City Health Department, and U. S. Government as follows: "All tests are a confirmation that the sample represents pure Olive Oil, free from other oils or adulterants."

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is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY, and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves all pain, eases wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, 1890, DESIRES A TRANSFER with a First Lieutenant of Cavalry 1890. Good consideration offered to officer making the transfer. Address Transfer, Care Army and Navy Journal, New York City.

SOCIETY OF ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Special Announcement.—The Council has authorized Life Membership. The fee is \$25.00. The annual dues (\$1.00) accrue September 15, and should be remitted within thirty days of that date. By provision of the By-laws the Secretary is required to drop any member who is in arrears more than two years.

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New York—Southampton—London.

St. Louis—Aug. 14, 10 A.M. St. Paul—Aug. 25, 10 A.M. Zealand—Aug. 21, noon. Sothwark—Sept. 4, 10 A.M.

RED STAR LINE.

New York—Antwerp—Paris.

Kensington—Aug. 14, noon. Friesland—Aug. 25, noon.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

By requisitioning the steamers of the Black Sea Volunteer Fleet, Russia was able to carry part of her troops to China for \$60 a head, officers and men, whereas the cost of those carried by private ships was \$125 a head. The transport of 1,000 officers and 25,000 men, with their necessary equipments and stores, amounting to 33,000 tons, from Odessa to China, cost in round figures, 5½ million roubles or about \$3,000,000. One steamer, the Odessa, carried some 28 officers and 1,400 men, with nearly 1,000 tons of stores. The cruise to Vladivostock and back occupied 100 days, and the charter price was 185,000 roubles. Twenty steamers were engaged in the service. To bring home its 18,000 men, with 420 horses, Germany has chartered twenty-one transports of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American liners. They are to leave between June 8 and September 14, and are due at Bremerhaven between July 23 and October 29, the voyage requiring 44 days. The largest ships chartered are the Batavia, carrying 2,286 men; the Neckar, 2,140; the Palatia, 1,910; the Tucuman, 1,025; the Sylvia, 1,086, and the Dresden, 1,018.

The Russian Black Sea Squadron is making an evolutionary cruise along the Russian, Bulgarian, and Turkish coasts, under command of the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovich. The Rostislav is the flagship and there are torpedo boats attached to the squadron.

The Austrian Reserve Evolutionary Squadron was mobilized early in June at Fola, on receipt of telegraphic orders from the Navy Department. In the space of thirty-six hours it was ready to proceed to sea. It is under command of Rear Admiral Gustav Ritter von Brosch, who has his flag on the Kaiser Karl VI.

A recent French ministerial circular prescribes khaki cloth for the colored troops to take the place of the blue cloth. The white uniform will be used on Sundays and on ceremonial occasions. The blue helmet covering is replaced by khaki. Nothing is otherwise changed in the character of the uniform or equipments. In the case of the artillery the men have red shoulder-straps.

King Edward VII commands that the appellation "His Majesty's Yacht" is in future to be used instead of "Royal Yacht," the term hitherto applied to the vessel and her tenders detailed for the use of the Sovereign.

The "Yacht," in an article upon the composition of the French squadrons in 1902, remarks that in the matter of cruisers the Northern Squadron will be more than doubled, not only in number, but even more in regard to the value of the types of vessels.

"La France Militaire" condemns the joint military operations in China as a failure, the departure of the foreigners being followed by a revival of the Boxer movement. Except for the relief of the Legations and the arrangements made for their future security, the only result has been to excite greater national sentiment against foreigners, and to stimulate the Chinese to the worst excesses. Manchuria is agitated, the natives are assembling, and already the Tunguses have attacked the Russians and damaged the railway. The situation is thus no better than it was at the beginning.

The French Minister of Marine announces that a reserve division of the Mediterranean Squadron, which was suppressed in 1898, will be re-formed Aug. 10, under the command of a rear admiral, who will be under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron. It will be assembled at Toulon, and will comprise the battleships Bremaus (flagship), Carnot, Hoche and Admiral Baudin, the torpedo cruiser Foudre, and the destroyer Lahire. The armored coast defense ships Bouvines, Admiral Trehouart, Jemmapes, and Valmy, will cease on the date mentioned to constitute the division of guardships, and will be included in the Northern Squadron.

Recently at the British Admiralty, the Earl of Sel-

borne received an influential deputation of Members of Parliament, and others interested in the efficiency of Engineers officers of the Fleet. Sir E. J. Reed, M. P., who was unable to be present, wrote that the whole Naval service was running a great risk by the Admiralty withholding from Engineers the rights to which they were entitled. It was alleged that owing to the difficulty of securing recruits for the engineering force, British men-of-war's-men insufficiently engineered and under-stoked, Sir F. Flannery, M. P., urged that Engineers should be granted that rank and executive control, and that honourable position as officers which their service and utility demanded.

In the forthcoming German maneuvers automobiles will be extensively used. One will carry two machine guns, protected against musketry fire by nickel steel plates. A vehicle for the use of the staff is in the form of a light wagon with two seats in front and four behind, and having a small table which can be used for writing or for the examination of maps or documents. A third kind of automobile is specially intended to facilitate the control of artillery fire in action.

The French grand maneuvers in the west, in which the 11th and 18th Corps, the 34th and 46th Brigades, six batteries of Artillery, the 1st Brigade of Cuirassiers and the 7th Regiment of Hussars take part, will commence on Aug. 30, the most important operations being from September 4 to 7, and the maneuvers will end on the next day. At that time the grand maneuvers in the east will begin, terminating eight days later with a great review at Rheims, in the presence of the President.

A boiler explosion, which killed two men and wounded four, has taken place on board the German cruiser Ariadne. She carries the Schultz boiler, a German "improvement" on the Thornycroft. In connection with this type of cruiser—the Gazelle class—the "Engineer" says: "We have never seen her equal in the British or any other navy in the matter of the engine room. Everything is beautifully arranged, and every piece of machinery can be got at, instead of the way being blocked and crowded with auxiliary engines. We are averse from those who everlastingly tell us to copy the foreigner, but in common fairness we must admit that the Germans better us here. There is more intelligent appreciation of the needs of the engine room."

At Kiel, where the Turkish man-of-war Tewfik has been sent for reconstruction, the Turks could get no pay, and most of the inside of the ship has been pawned to feed the crew. Among the Turk's other troubles is the discovery that his fast torpedo boats are not up to modern requirements. To prevent possible mischief their screws have been removed, an ability to move being mistrusted by the Turkish authorities.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are in receipt of the following new books:

"The Naval Pocket Book," by W. Laird Clowes, published by W. Thacker & Company, London.

"Anting-Anting Stories," by Sargent Kayme, press of J. J. Arakelian, Boston.

"American Diplomatic Questions," J. B. Henderson, Jr.; Macmillan & Company, New York.

"Perry's victory on Lake Erie," by Comdr. J. Giles Eaton, U. S. N.; Houghton, Mifflin & Company, New York.

"In the House of His Friends," by Col. W. H. Savage; Home Publishing Company, New York.

"Taschenbuch der Deutschen und der fremden Kriegsflotten," by B. Weyer, Kapitanleutnant a. D.; published by J. F. Lehman, Munchen.

"Nazareth or Tarsus," by the author of "Not on Calvary," published by J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York.

"Richard Croker," by A. H. Lewis; Life Publishing Company, New York City.

"Smokeless Powder, Nitro-Cellulose and Theory of the Cellulose Molecule," by Lieut. J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.; John Wiley & Sons, New York.

"The Kidnapped Millionaires," by Frederick U. Adams; Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston.

"The Mission," "Settlers in Canada," "Children of the New Forest;" these three by Captain Marryatt, and published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston.

"The Whirligig," by Mayne Lindsay; The Caxton Press, New York City.

"Souvenir Album of Views of Duke of York's Royal Military School, Chelsea;" published by Gale & Polden, Ltd., London and Aldershot, England.

INTERESTING INSURANCE EXHIBIT.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has always devoted much labor and money to the scientific study and development of life insurance in this country, and in their exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition the results of the company's investigations have been placed on public view for the first time on a large scale. There are forty charts and diagrams, most of which pertain to the general industrial experience of the company, which is sufficiently large to warrant reasonably accurate conclusions as to the relation of age, sex, race, nativity and occupation, to human longevity. The published data pertaining to the rejection experience of the company are unique in that they are probably without a parallel in life insurance statistics. The diagram showing the mortality by occupations exhibits at a glance the actual results of the experience of the Prudential during the three years 1897-1899. Of the total deaths occurring during that period among male policy-holders, 25 per cent. were of persons engaged in manufacturing industries, 21.9 per cent. laborers and ill-defined occupations, 14.4 per cent. dealers and merchants, and so on down to 1.2 per cent. for persons engaged in government and defense. An exhibit was made by the Prudential at Paris last year, and met with such favor from the jury of awards that a gold medal was granted to the Prudential, the only gold medal awarded to an American life insurance company. The Buffalo exhibit was prepared by the statistician of the company, Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman. It occupies about 326 feet of wall space.

GENERAL CAILLES IN "BIG LUCK."

(From the Manila New American.)
Cailles will be just in time to celebrate the Fourth.

One of the most handsomely illustrated school catalogues that we have ever received is that issued by the Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Indiana. This institution, founded in 1894, on the shores of Lake Maxinkuckee, has grown with great rapidity, and now ranks among the leading military schools of the West. Among the many beautiful illustrations with which the book abounds are "snap-shots" of the cadets engaged in various infantry, artillery and cavalry maneuvers, as well as in athletic sports of all sorts. The different views of the cadet "Black Horse Troop" of rough riders show these young men to be almost as skilled horsemen as our regular cavalrymen.

In writing on deformities caused by one's occupation, Gabriel Prevost, the distinguished French writer, says that bodies that have the greatest variety of action have the fewest deformities. "The best proof is," he says, "that, apart from accidents, longevity attaches to just those professions that give the whole organism the most exercise—those of the soldier, the painter, the sculptor and the actor."

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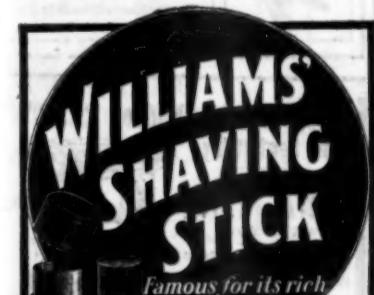
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A. District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R. Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows: Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila. Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I. Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.

Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.

Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 15th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.

Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Manila, P. I.; Headquarters and I, K and L, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; M, West Point.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba. I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—Ordered from Manila to United States. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Mansanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, Fort McIntosh, Texas.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Meade, South Dakota; A and C, Fort Robinson, Neb.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Fort Leaven-

worth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Yosemite National Park, address Wawona, Cal.; I, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Davis, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d and 10th Cos., Bullvans Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th and 8th Cos., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.

11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 27th Co., Manila; 28th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 29th Co., San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton; Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manilla; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 50th, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 52nd Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.

98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 106th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.

Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., address San Francisco, Cal.

9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th and 13th Bats., address San Francisco, Cal.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kans.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kans.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Bands—1st, Sullivans Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manilla; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kans.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manilla; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and L, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.

F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manilla, P. I.; A and C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manilla, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manilla.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Manilla; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manilla, P. L.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manilla, P. L.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, ordered from Manilla to the United States; address San Francisco, Cal., for present; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Address Manilla, E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manilla, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manilla, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, ordered from Manilla to the United States; address San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. A and C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manilla, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manilla, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manilla, P. I.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, ordered from Manilla to the United States; address for the present, San Francisco, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqr. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters San Juan, P. R.

CURES ON BOARD THE NEW YORK.

(From the *Mermaid*, Journal of U. S. S. New York.)

Ellenberg, the electrician, was seen going to the sick bay the other morning. When the doctor asked him what the trouble was he stated there was something wrong with his lights. The doctor gave him a dose of electric oil and now Ellenberg has electric lights.

As a copy of "The Art of Marching," by Col. A. G. Furse, C. B., sent to us by the author of this work, has failed to reach us, we take this notice of it from the "Army and Navy Gazette" of London: "Colonel Furse has already written a great deal that is of extreme value in regard to organization for war, but we doubt if anything he has published is so good as his new book. It covers nearly 600 pages, and is so full of matter that we must be content to indicate its contents, and to direct the attention of our readers to the author's exhaustive examination of the many operations he describes. He begins by speaking of marches in general, and the conditions that attend them, and of the remarkable marches in India. An excellent chapter is then devoted to training, and the conditions which bear upon marching. The rate of marching and the length of marches are the subjects of interesting chapters, and there are voluminous discussions of the action of cavalry in covering marches, and of the principles of exploration and dispositions for marching. Night marches, retreats, pursuits, movable columns, cavalry raids, outposts and patrolling, camps, cantonments, and bivouacs, have also their place in Colonel Furse's book, and he illustrates them all by historical examples, drawing many lessons for modern days."



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CONTROL OF INFANTRY FIRE.

No soldiers in the world ought to-day to be more able to discuss intelligently the question of the limitations of infantry fire control than the British, and it is with particular interest that we have read the views of Capt. A. A. E. Campbell in the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India." As is always the case after any war which attracts to itself more than the usual share of attention, and seems to teach the development of a new set of conditions, there is a tendency to deduce from the experience of a campaign conducted under abnormal conditions, such as are not likely to recur on future occasions, a set of hard and fast rules for universal application.

Thus we are often told that the day of collective firing has passed, that volleys are an anachronism, and that the only kind of fire that we need concern ourselves with in the future is that of the individual soldier, who must, accordingly, be trained to a very high pitch of perfection. It never seems to strike those who hold this extreme view that it is necessary, even for the finest shot, to see what he aims at in order to make sure of hitting it; but one of the most marked features of the fighting in South Africa was the almost complete invisibility of the enemy, thanks to the skill with which the Boers prepared cover, the cunning with which they utilized it, and the employment of smokeless powder, which enabled them to fire from a position without revealing its exact location.

This is the "Civil and Military Gazette's" view of the abnormality of the Boer war, but the thoughtful student of future warfare is not likely to see anything abnormal in the invisibility of the Boers. Whatever advantage they possessed in that respect came from the smokeless powder and the use of trenches, two factors that can be utilized by other defensive forces than the Boers. The accounts of the fighting at Santiago, Cuba, (the first time that white men fought white men armed with smokeless powder weapons), show that the Spaniards were practically invisible, and that, had they been as accurate shots as the Boers, the same "abnormality" might have been predicated of them as our British contemporary ascribes to the burghers.

Under conditions such as those in South Africa aimed fire is naturally of no avail, whether it is the aimed fire of the individual firing independently, or the aimed fire of the section, half company or company firing by word of command. There is, however, this difference between the two, that against an enemy such as the Boers the use of collective fire is rendered almost impossible by the great extension that is necessary to avoid undue loss, while individual firing enables the fighting line to be extended to any limit, and also allows each man to make the fullest use of cover and to expose himself to the enemy's fire as little as possible.

Thus the substitution of individual for collective fire in South Africa seems to have been a measure dictated by defensive, rather than by offensive, considerations; the object being not so much to inflict enhanced losses on the enemy as to render the English formations less vulnerable to their fire. But supposing that the Boers had fought in the denser formations favored by Continental armies, and had offered better targets for the British fire, is it quite certain that the English would not have obtained better results by adhering to the

methods of collective firing, which told with such deadly effect at Omdurman? The truth is that one cannot lay down definite rules to suit all the varied conditions under which troops may at any time be called on to fight; consequently, the great thing to aim at in musketry, as, indeed, in all training, is adaptability. Captain Campbell does not agree with those who hold that "our men are taught all wrong and that our system is a bad one," and he considers "the talk we hear and the articles or letters which we read on the subject are too sweeping and generally extravagant," and he quotes the remarks of the commander-in-chief at Meern, last December, on the subject of the reaction in favor of individual fire, to show that, in his opinion at any rate, "we cannot assume that fire control is out of date."

On this question of fire control he points out that "for so long have fire control and discipline been exclusively associated with 'volley fire' or 'volleys' that many people in the Service habitually use the expression 'volley fire,' or 'volleys,' when they mean 'controlled' or 'collective' fire, forgetting that volleys are only one of several descriptions of fire." For the benefit of those who may be doubtful of the exact difference between the two kinds of fire, "individual" and "collective," Captain Campbell gives the following simple explanation: "In individual firing the individual soldier chooses his own objective, estimates the range himself and aims and fires in his own time. In collective firing the choice of the objective and the estimation of the elevation required lie with the unit leader, while the men, when firing volleys, aim and press the trigger at his word of command, and when employing what we English call 'independent' fire, they aim and fire in their own time."

The great object of employing collective fire is to concentrate a hail of bullets on a given objective, and whether this objective is a body of men, or, when fighting an invisible enemy like the Boers, a particular bit of ground, far greater results are to be looked for from this kind of fire than from the undirected efforts of individual men, for, as Captain Campbell argues, "collective fire minimizes the causes of error and imperfections of individual, of rifle and of cartridge, and even turns them to account. Errors in elevation are minimized by the estimation of elevation required being left to a trained leader, while his men adjust their sights by his command and aim at the objective he points out. He observes the results and corrects the range accordingly. Thus by combining or collecting the fire of individuals, and directing their bullets on the same objective, the chances of hitting that objective are largely increased, and the personal errors to a great extent compensated for."

The difficulty in carrying out this theory in practice is, of course, that when men are widely extended, the section commanders cannot exercise this supervision without exposing themselves to almost certain death. Under such conditions it may often occur that the soldier must be left to act at his own discretion, for it may be impossible either to point out an objective for his fire or to estimate the range for him, and, consequently, we must train him in peace time to act, when required, on his own initiative. Captain Campbell points out that up to 1886, or thereabouts, the system of musketry instruction was based solely on "the training of the individual soldier; then a reaction set in, and till quite recently we have lived in a boom in collective firing."

Granted, however, that collective fire has been too exclusively practiced, there can be no doubt, says our

contemporary, that the results obtained have been far in advance of anything that was possible under the old system, both as regards accurate shooting and fire discipline, and we may safely consider as a thing of the past the wild waste of ammunition which marked certain actions fought between 1870 and 1890. Moreover, the idea that musketry was a thing outside the regular work of a regiment, the feeling that made it possible for officers to say of their corps, without a feeling of shame, "Oh, we are not a shooting regiment," is now, happily, a thing of the past, and the credit for this is largely due to the influence of the advocates of collective firing.

AFTER SUNDOWN.

"Every night at the end of the street,
I whistle and wait for Katie."

When Sol's red streamers in the west
Signal'd the day was ended,
An' when 'Retreat' was softly blown,
Stars and Stripes came flutterin' down,
Across the fields with daisies sown
My pathway often wended.

There is a spot ye know it not—
Beyond the groanin' city,
All dusk an' dewy 'neath the trees,
With hints o' hedge-flow'r's in the breeze—
A great hang-out o' birds an' bees,
Likewise o' me an' Kittie.

An' there the summer long we met,
We two, alone together,
An' learned Love's puzzlin' A-B-C,
Which I taught her, an' she taught me,
While kindly stars looked on in glee,
An' winked at one another.

But Toosday night I up an' kissed,
An' asked her was she willin'.

With shy blue eye she whispered, "Yes,"

An' so we'll make a match, I guess—
Twere shame to leave so sweet a lass

For any damned civil'an."

WILL STOKES, U. S. Marine Corps.

FLOGGING IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

A correspondent, Mr. Douglas White, writes: "Unfortunately, I have witnessed a good many men flogged, and also boys, as I joined the Navy in 1862. All men were flogged across the back, and were tied up to a grating that was lashed to the main rigging and to ring bolts on the quarter-deck, and were naked to the waist. The chief boatswain's mate gave the first dozen and the other boatswain's mates, according to seniority. It was called 'facing the carpenter's looking-glass,' as the carpenters rigged the gratings. Boys were the only ones that were flogged over the breech of a gun. The boys' cats had only five tails, instead of nine. Before a man was made a boatswain's mate, or as soon as he was, he had to practise flogging in the boatswains' store-room over a hammock lashed up. I saw flogging on board the Fisguard, the Wellesley, and any amount of men and boys in the Conqueror, in the years 1862-63-64-65. The Conqueror was paid off at Sheerness at the end of February or at the beginning of March, 1866, and I never saw any one flogged after that. I may also say that the term 'Introduced to the Blacksmith's Daughter' meant being put in irons. I left the Navy in 1887, and was a captain of the maintop and a seaman gunner."

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